The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,350.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 12	Leave Galle	Oct. 19
„ Carwar	„ 13	„ Negapatam	„ 22
„ Mangalore	„ 14	„ Madras	„ 25
„ Cannanore	„ 15	„ Cocomada	„ 27
„ Calicut	„ 15	„ Vizagapatam	„ 28
„ Beypore	„ 15	„ Bimlipatam	„ 28
„ Cochin	„ 16	„ Gopalpore	„ 29
„ Tuticorin	„ 17	„ False Point	„ 30
„ Colombo	„ 18	Arrive Calcutta	„ 31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

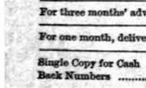
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on Monday, the 4th October, at noon.

Up.		Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	11	„ Bushire	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Lingo	26
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Lingo	15	„ Muscat	30
			Nov.
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	1
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrives Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

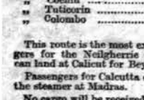
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

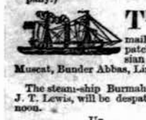


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY TUESDAY, the 5th October, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.:

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	5th Oct.	Leave Cochin	12th Oct.
„ Rutnagherry	6th „	„ Beypore	13th „
„ Malwan	6th „	„ Calicut	13th „
„ Vingorla	7th „	„ Tellicherry	14th „
„ Goa	7th „	„ Cannanore	14th „
„ Carwar	7th „	„ Mangalore	15th „
„ Coompta	8th „	„ Coompta	15th „
„ Mangalore	8th „	„ Carwar	16th „
„ Cannanore	9th „	„ Goa	16th „
„ Tellicherry	9th „	„ Vingorla	17th „
„ Calicut	9th „	„ Malwan	17th „
„ Beypore	9th „	„ Rutnagherry	18th „
Arrive Cochin	10th „	Arrive Bombay	19th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	0 3
Second Class	1 2	1 8	1 0	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

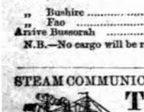
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Outram, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant. For freight and passage apply to

Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

Messrs. M. B. Cohen & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. Cohen & Co.

25th January 1869

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

TRACKER, VINING, & Co.

Musical Boxes, Jewellery, Clocks.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Warranted Watches.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Keyless Watches.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Rs. 50 Silver Watch.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: Its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newspaper File missing.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

Bombay Philharmonic Society.—The Sixth Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 6th October, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, for the practice of the following music:—

The Morning Prayer ..... Mendelssohn.
May Queen, 1st Chorus..... Sterndale Bennett.

Alfred Wake,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.—Notice.—The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held This Day, (4th inst.), at 3 P.M., at the offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
James Taylor, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Monday, 4th October, 1869.

Notice.—To be Sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday, the 11th inst., and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Horse Boxes, Cloth Coarse Blue, Iron, Brass, Copper, and Lead old cases, Tanks, Tins, &c., also Tanks Iron and Elephant Slings, returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. Crockett, Lieut. late I. N.,
Actg. Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1869.

Notice.—Messrs. W. Pattison & Co., Contractors and Plumbers, &c., have removed from No. 12, Forbes Street, to Marine Street, late Kinloch and Allan.

Sale by Auction.—On Monday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome Household Furniture and Effects, of Lieutenant C. Christian, R. A., and other gentlemen, left the Presidency, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1869.

Notice.—Major Roderick William Richardes, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Managers' Powers' Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon or against, the Estate of Roderick William Richardes, formerly of Ahmednugger, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, but late of No. 116 Lammas Street, Carmarthen, in the County of the Borough of Carmathen, a Major in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on the 1st day of June, 1868, Intestate, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were, on the 18th day of September, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to George Foggo and Joseph Forbes Leith, both of Bombay, British inhabitants, Executors of the two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required, on or before the 6th day of December, 1869, to send to Messrs. Rowland, Francis, and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Julia Mary Richardes, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the personal Estate of the said deceased; having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1869.

Acland, Prentis, & Bishop,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

No. 9, Marine Street.

We beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times, at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

Farnham & Co.

Kerosine Oil Street Lighting.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a supply of 150 internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of the "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

Farnham & Co.

Tobacco.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride, ½ lbs., Braggs, ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,			
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8	per lb.; 20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0	„	15 „
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12	„	12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12	„	12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

Farnham & Co.

Sundry Articles of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.		
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,700 lbs.		Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.		„ 100 each.
Do.	„ 800 „	„ 90 „
Do.	„ 400 „	„ 80 „
Vibrating Axle Scale		„ 250 „
American Union Scales		„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.		„ 12 „
Do.		„ 8 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.		„ 8 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins		„ 6 per doz
Do. Oysters,		„ 6 „
Do. Tomatoes,		„ 6 „
Condensed Milk.		„ 12 „
American Cheese		„ 1 per lb.

Farnham & Co.

Mr. Harry Emanuel, of 18, New Bond Street, London, Diamond Merchant and Jeweller to the Queen, begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

Eley's Ammunition.

The Boxer Cartridges for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

Waterproof Central-Fire Metallic Cartridges with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "Eley Boxer" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

Boxer Cartridges of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Pin-Cartridges for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLE SALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs Limjee Dinshaw & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.

—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

Limjee Dinshaw & Co.

Fort Press Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given,, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of purchasing a portion of Machinery belonging to the Scinde Press Company.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Church Lane, 27th September, 1869.

Notice.—The Albert Life Assurance Company having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. Slater, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

Colaba Press Company (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Dowgoon's Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Motecchund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Rs. 20 REWARD.—On the 30th August a small Travelling Desk, covered with Morocco leather, was lost at the Byculla Station shortly after 2 P.M. The Desk contains papers, some of which belong to Staff Surgeon-Major White.

A Reward of Rs. 20 will be paid to whoever will restore the Desk to the undersigned, or give such information as may lead to its recovery.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

Notice.—To be SOLD by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Screw Tug WADALIA, of 109 tons Bo-m. Tonnage, and built of Iron, as she stands on the day of sale.

The above Tug is lying at Butcher's Island.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 30th September, 1869.

Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the fourth day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the resignations of Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee as Liquidators of the Bank.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators in the place and stead of the said Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For self and co-Liquidator.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specifications of the Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the usual printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Cooking STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.

J. NEUBERG.

Enamelled IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

Country-made TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash

J. NEUBERG.

English TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash

J. NEUBERG.

Fancy Goods, WALL PAPERS, GOLD BEADINGS, HAND GLASSES, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

Bass's Pale Ale, by Cameron and Saunders, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

Guinness's Stout, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

Bass's Pale Ale and Guinness's Stout, at Rs. 28 per cask of 8 dozen pints.

J. NEUBERG.

Just Landed, ex Thomas Bell, a large and varied assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS. Priced moderately.

Mr. N. wishes to clear the Stock, and offers the above at 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH on delivery of the Articles.

Whole cases of assorted TOYS, Rs. 125 to Rs. 240 nett.

J. NEUBERG.

P. Grant and Son, Saddlers, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

Mrs. Lakes
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

The Chowk Hotel, Matheran.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

The Poona Hotel.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

Thompson and Company.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

London Houses { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Bordeaux House { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messrs, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being Importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our List of Selected Wines for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 [illegible] quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liq[illegible] cepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pin[illegible]

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procu[illegible] respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay a[illegible] they, however, fix their own selling prices for t[illegible]

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery fro[illegible] where full examination of all Still Wines pric[illegible] lowed, but we do not take the risk of subs[illegible]

4th. That our advertised quotations fo[illegible] not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles li[illegible] to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Per doz.	per doz.
		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 20	„ 10
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18	„ 10
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17	„ 10
Medoc,	Red capsule,	„ 15	„ 9
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32	Rs. 17
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26	
Macon,	ditto	„ 21	
Charlis,	ditto	„ 22	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil		„ 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil		„ 32	„ 17
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	Silver Foil	„ 27	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25	„
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	„

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Huge seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 32 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and ruby. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced shams of quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

	Cash.
Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 22
Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do. „ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do. „ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do. „ 23
„ Scotch	Do. „ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do. „ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (in bond)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £40 (advancing £5 per H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market weak and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	215½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
23,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
* 37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	141
60,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	800	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	620
	12,000	11,000	1250 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,888	all	900 ps.	Colaba Press Co	11,000
300	2,000	all	...	Elphinstone Co.	1,100
150	5,850	all	1000 ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,200
200	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	5,000	all	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,200	all	350 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Timevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	937½ p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,500
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	740
800	200	all	...	Broach Mills	260
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	90	Manockji Petit's	700
300	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

CALCUTTA.—28TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 93-14 and 94-0 or 6-2 and 6-0 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 108-0.

Some small amounts of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs. 108.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,550.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139½.

United Bank of India shares, at Rs. 101.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 302½, 300 and 305.—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, SEPT. 28.)

Still no telegrams from Europe of a later date than the 15th instant, hence an almost complete stagnation in business. Now-a-days nothing can be done without telegrams.

The approaching annual Doorgah Poojah Holidays, which commence on the 9th proximo, will in a great measure suspend business for a fortnight, and give the afflicted citizens an opportunity of recruiting their health and spirits after having survived the frightfully hot and rainy seasons of the year.

FREIGHTS.—Great depression has been the feature of the week owing to the stagnation in business generally, arising from the breakdown in the telegraphic communication with Europe.

To-day's quotations are :—		For London.	For Liverpool.
Cotton	per ton of 52 cubic feet	£2 12 6	£2 12 6
Jute	,, ,, ,,	£2 10 0	£2 7 6
Indigo	,, 50 ,,	none.	none.
Lac & Tea	,, ,, ,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0
Linseed	,, 20 cwts.	£2 10 0	£2 5 0
Rapeseed	,, ,, ,,	£2 17 6	£2 2 6
Rice	,, ,, ,,	£1 0 0	£0 10 0
Sugar	,, ,, ,,	£0 15 0	£0 10 0
Saltpetre	,, ,, ,,	£0 15 0	£0 10 0
Hides	,, 14 ,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0

For Dundee direct :—Another charter has been effected at £2-16-3 for Jute, a Colonial ship. £3 is still the rate for iron ships.

For America :—Linseed and Measurement goods $11 to $11½ for 1st class iron ships.

EXCHANGE.—A slight decline has taken place during the week and the tendency is towards lower rates.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11¾d., 1st Class Credits, 1s. 11 13/16d.—Documents, 1s. 11¾d.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Van, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Madras.
Harcourt, Captain, 21st Royal Artillery, to join, from Rajcote.
Champain, Major, Royal Engineers, from England.
Watts, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to proceed to England, from Madras.
Fawcett, Captain, D. A. O., on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Brice, Ensign, 1-19th Foot, to join, to Kamptee.
Hervey, Colonel, 40th Madras Native Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Pearse, Major, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.
Eden, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Stanley, Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, to Poona.
Kent, Captain, 2-24th Foot, on leave, to England.
Chamberlain, Captain, 2-24th Foot, on duty, to England.

SIND DIVISION ORDERS.

Under instructions from the Inspector General H. M. S. Bombay, and on the recommendation of the Principal British Medical Officer S. D. A., Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutchan is directed to proceed to Bombay with the Invalids of the season, vice Surgeon Chapple, who remains with the Royal Artillery until further orders.

The Officer Commanding Kurrachee Depot will be good enough to hold the following Invalids, &c., in readiness to proceed to Bombay per steamer Kurrachee, on the 29th instant, for passage in the second troop ship leaving for England on the 8th proximo. The details should reach Keamaree Bunder not later than 6 A.M., on Wednesday :—

C. E. R. S. A. 9 men, 3 women and 1 child ; B-18 R. A., [illegible] days from date of [illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 29.)

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Jamtarrah, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. Thoms G. Hide has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be Chief Engineer of the Kidderpore Dockyard and Surveyor of Steam Vessels at the Port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B. C.) of 1862.

Mr. C. Miller, Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 26th September.

Mr. Albert B. Miller to officiate as a Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. Miller, or until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Rochfort to officiate as Assistant Inspector-General of Police in that portion of the East India Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, during the absence, on furlough, of Captain Q. D. Parsons, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 29.)

Mr. Richard Charles Oldfield, Officiating Judge of Bareilly, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimghur, with effect from the 6th instant.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. John Hill Twigg, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Agra, with effect from the 3rd instant, or subsequent date.

With reference to G. O. dated 11th instant, Captain Richard Fisher Angelo, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was posted by the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, to the 1st Allahabad Division, Public Works, as a temporary arrangement.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND OCTOBER.

			Nom. p. ton
London	Cotton		
	Cases		,,
	Seeds		,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	none loading.	
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 18s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
Havre	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, Sept. 24.
	Kumsheo (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Sept. 29.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Sept. 30
	Pacifica	Doctern	Mauritius, Sept. 12.
3	Mastalan (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, Sept. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Bengal (s)	Hector	Aden and Suez.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch, &c.
	General Havelock (s)	Hodgson	Malabar Coast.
	Mary Mildred	Fine	Rangoon.
	Twilight	Angel	London via Cochin.
	Magnificent	Thomas	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Balkamah, Poole, to Calcutta
Ship Belden Lawn, Hopper, to Cochin.
Ship Challenge, Craigie, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Himalaya, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27	Houghton	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug. 10.
	28 Rangoon (s)	Stuart	Singapore, Sept. 8.
	Candia (s)	Weston	Suez, Sept. 5.
	Cholula	Cox	London, June 14.
	Francis Thorpe	Oxbridge	Melbourne, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27	Simla (s)	———	———
	Devonshire	———	———

The Telegraph Gazette announces the arrival of the following passengers :—

Per steamer Hindoostan—S. T. Apear, Esq., Mrs. Mollers, Miss Durham, Miss Stephens, Mr. Meres—cabin, 2 Chinese, and 14 natives deck.

Per steamer Rangoon.—E. Buck, Esq., W. B. Byrne, Esq., and 60 deck.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25	Candia (s)	Weston	Galle.
	Nile	Owen	London.
	27 Oriental (s)	Turner	S. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25	Scindian	Faulkner	Coconada.
	27 Pembrokeshire	———	London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLAH—October 1st, at Chundunwaddy, the wife of Mr. Sapoorjee Byramjee Colah, Share Broker, of a son.

NORONHA—September 24th, at Carwar, the wife of Mr. A. C. Noronha, of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDINGHAM—SHANDLY—September 22nd, at Ootacamund, by the Rev. W. Cooper, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Pope, John Dalrymple Goldingham, Civil Service, to Elianna Poore, eldest daughter of Henry John Shandly, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

POOLE—September 25th, at Peshawur, the wife of Surgeon Geo. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

BATTYE—September 26th, at Lucknow, the wife of Legh Richmond Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

PARKER—September 14th, at Simla, Sophia Mary Lydia, the infant daughter of F. W. Parker, Esq., Delhi Railway, Umballa.

WILLIS—September 25th, at Jubbulpore, the Rev. Finch d'Anyers Willis, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, aged 30.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

It is a foregone conclusion that all the circumstances involved in the total wreck of the Carnatic will be subjected to the strictest scrutiny by a competent Court. That is a matter of course. Public opinion in England will be scarcely less earnest in demanding it than Anglo-Indian opinion, and we may be sure that public duty will be performed. But that is no reason why the calamity should not form a legitimate subject for comment and question. Here is a well-found steamer commanded by a man who must have been thought fully competent to perform the duty entrusted to him. She starts from Suez with many passengers, a valuable cargo, and Her Majesty's mails. The course has been run hundreds of times; it has its dangers, but they are well known and can be guarded against. Yet what happens? She had been out of port for fifteen hours only, when "breakers were suddenly seen on the starboard bow." How was that? The reef over which the breakers were rolling had not sprung up since the last P. & O. steamer started from Suez. On the contrary its existence was laid down in the chart, and the sailing rules provided means for safely turning its flank. In short the reef was a well known reef, and it will be desirable to find out what occasioned its sudden discovery on the starboard bow. Why did not the Carnatic evade its jaws, as scores of ships had done before, as the Tigre did that very night? We may fairly hope that the Court will elicit an answer to that question. At present no answer has been published, and the fact remains unexplained.

Now there may be good and sufficient reasons for an aberration from the ordinary course of the mail steamer. But what can justify the course pursued after the ship had become jammed hard and fast on a ridge of rock whose submerged sides were washed by many fathoms of water? Seven hours after she struck the sea began to pour into the hold. She was aground from funnel to bows; from funnel to stern she was hanging over deep water. What hope could there be of getting her off in a condition to float? What reasonable hope of safety for passengers, crew, mails, cargo, except in getting them, or part of them, out of the ship, and on to the Isle of Shadwan close by? It was not the business of the passengers, indeed they had no power to decide any question, but it was the business of the captain. Here was a ship laden with all sorts of riches, precious human life, letters almost as precious, and a valuable cargo. The ship was gone, but the precious things we have mentioned were untouched, and a little way off was a safe refuge. Why did not the debarkation of passengers begin between eight and nine when the water made itself felt? Between that hour and sunset all the human beings not required for work might have been put ashore, and supplied with provisions, water, fuel, means of striking a light, and some sort of shelter; the mails might have been landed, and, if there was time, the specie; the other cargo might have been exposed to the fate unhappily reserved for all. Nothing of this kind was done or attempted to be done. The only approach towards it was the hoisting out of the boats. The consequence was that when the crash came everybody and thing was at the mercy of the sea. It was almost by an accident that the womenkind were in a boat, and they would have been lost but for the presence of mind on the part of the brave man who *cut* the tackle. It was by a mere chance that means of striking a light were conveyed ashore, and without fire what would have been the fate of those who had the good luck to reach the land? All they had, by chance, was a box of lucifer matches and one rocket. Without these, the forlorn wretches on the Isle of Shadwan would have *seen* the Sumatra go by, but the Sumatra would not have seen them, and what would have then been their fate?

A stronger case for severe inquiry could scarcely be made out. The captain consulted the passengers, but what business, what right had he to consult them? Their opinion, one way or the other, could be no justification of his proceedings. He was there to guide, to devise means of safety, to *command*. Means of safety were obvious from eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. They were to make all secure on dry land, and, at the same time, to keep a sharp look out for the succour known to be approaching. It will be necessary to satisfy the public why that was not done, and why life and property were not made absolutely safe. A number of people have lost their kit by this disaster, what is to be done for them? Some are wholly unable to afford the loss. An important expedition, of a public character, is seriously embarrassed, and it remains to be seen whether the losers have any remedy. If it should turn out that the calamity was unavoidable, that everything was done that could be done to prevent the wreck and the subsequent immense loss, then we must quietly acquiesce in the inevitable; but if it turn out that the stranding of the ship should have been prevented, and that the bulk of what has been lost should and could have been saved, then we say, on behalf of the public, that punishment should fall on the guilty, and that compensation should be awarded to the sufferers.

To-day the Cotton Frauds Bill will pass the Legislative Council; H. E. the Governor of course will give assent to a measure in the fate of which he has shown, shall we say, a partizan interest; and it will go up to the Supreme Government, like Hamlet's father, with all its imperfections on its head. We cannot honestly assert that the debates on this bill have raised the character of the Legislative Council. Mr. Campbell, for instance, used language totally uncalled for, when he hoped that "the additional members of Council would give their most earnest, candid, and unprejudiced consideration to all the amendments, and not make any *factious* opposition to the bill that might render it *as inoperative as* the bill it was intended to supersede." What right had Mr. Campbell to suppose that he was the only candid, unprejudiced, and not factious additional member of Council? None at all. And the reason apparently for this solemn exhortation was that H. E. the Governor had expressed a strong opinion and had urged strongly upon the Council the urgency of the measure. The logical connexion between the statement of fact and the severe lecture to his colleagues is not obvious, but we suppose, in Mr. Campbell's mind, some relationship existed between them. And how could Mr. Campbell, in the teeth of the Governor's famous demonstration, on Friday week, that preceding legislation had been efficacious in preventing adulteration and fraud, controvert his chief and upset the demonstration, by candidly admitting that the present Act had been inoperative? Nor do we see, any more than Mr. White, the force of Mr. Campbell's vindication of his remarkable right-about-face on the capital question involved in the retention or excision of the words "dishonestly and fraudulently." And the Governor did not mend matters by coming to the rescue. No doubt it is true that man should not be called to account for every opinion contained in a report he may have signed; but surely it is not treason to challenge a recantation on "some prominent point." The proposal to omit the notorious phrase we have quoted is not only a prominent but a vital point, and really Mr. Campbell ought to tell his brother merchants distinctly what induced him to change his views. Such momentous knowledge ought not to be kept locked up in his breast, at a time also, when he might convert, not only the additional members of Council, so pointedly alluded to, but the whole Presidency. After all the opinions of five against six were in favour of retaining the words, a strong proof that the bill will only get through by a casting vote, for His Excellency votes in all the divisions. Without him the Council is divided exactly in opinion.

Mr. Tucker raised a question which should have been discussed in a grave and serious manner. Considering the position he held for years and his legal knowledge, his doubts and warnings ought to have been received at least with respect. He asked the material question, "Are Europeans, found offending, to be punished under the Act?" Now this question involved another, Have the Council power to punish Europeans under the Act? The Governor seemed to admit that they have not, for he said that the only thing necessary would be a short Act of the Governor-General to make the provisions of the Act equally applicable to Europeans. Surely that short Act should have been first obtained. But in proceeding to discuss it the Governor, after he had confessed that the Council had not the power, took refuge in the assertion that the question ought not to have been raised. Now, we submit, that considering the Europeans have as much to do with the cotton trade as the natives, the question was very fairly mooted. We go further and say that Mr. Tucker or Mr. White is bound to point out every instance in which the Council about to pass measures which they have n power to carry out. The question befo Council was not, what power they might pos if the Supreme Government chose to enlarge their law-making faculty, but, what power they do now, at this moment, actually possess? The answer of His Excellency about the short A required implies a consciousness of want power, and fully justifies the raising of this important question. To say that Mr. Tucker went beyond the arguments on the bill is a mere debating repartee, disposed of by that gentleman when he reminded the Council that they ought to be very careful, and not expose to exceptional penalties the very classes who need our tenderest care. His Excellency did not understand the meaning of the phrase tenderest care. But surely it is plain enough. No one can fairly dispute that the principle of the Indian Government has been to try, at least, and try earnestly, to take the tenderest care of the millions over whom they hold nearly absolute authority. As the matter now stands, it is extremely doubtful whether this Act will apply to Europeans in the Mofussil, and no doubt Mr. Tucker's warning will not be lost upon those who have to administer justice. We think the Europeans ought to come under the Act, if any Act of the sort is passed, if, for no other reason, for this, that in no other way could its curiosities be fully discovered and brought to the test of an adequate publicity.

It is said that Major McMahon may succeed Major Sladen as Resident at Mandalay and shortly take up the appointment.

REFERRING to the loss of the Carnatic the "Bombay Guardian" puts a curious question. "The waters of the Gulf of Suez have lately been let into the Suez Canal. Has this lowered the water in the Gulf?"

FROM a Meerut correspondent's letter in the "Mofussilite" it appears that the Ten Club of that division expect to have the pleasure of Lord Mayo trying a spell with them [illegible] on his way to Ranekhet.

THE "Indian Volunteer Gazette," a Simla print, professes to be in a position to state that nothing will be definitely settled concerning the durbar until the first meeting of the Viceroy's Council in October.

THERE is a proposal to establish a college at the capital of the North-Western Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor supports the project, and has himself contributed two thousand rupees to aid in furthering it. He is sanguine that the Supreme Government will aid.

MR. MAINE before quitting his post prepared a Bill which was published in the last "Gazette of India" and will come on in due course for disposal in the Supreme Legislative Council. It is a bill "to regulate the wills of Hindus and Budhists in the presidency towns."

THE 11th Bengal Cavalry have been ordered to proceed without delay to Calcutta, so as to arrive there not later than the 15th November. It is conjectured, says the "Pioneer," that this order has connection with the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE Government of India has, says the "Indian Daily News," declined to sanction the proposition of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to substitute native troops of the Bengal army for those of the Madras army in the garrisons of the Burman Province.

WITH reference to the strange rumours current in Calcutta regarding the death of the Viceroy, the Calcutta papers of Wednesday last stated that a telegram had been received in town the previous day from Simla, to the effect that His Excellency was in perfect health.

THE Government of India has, the "Indian Daily News" believes, re-solicited the orders of the Secretary of State, on the recommendation made in 1868, that Uncovenanted Servants, with salaries of less than Rs. 10,000 per annum, appointed before the 19th May 1855, may be allowed to draw one-third or half pay pension irrespective of the limits laid down in the Pension Rules of 1864.

THE "Englishman" hears from Nynee Tal that Major Saunders, at present aide-de-camp to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, is likely to vacate his present appointment for one in which his high qualities as a soldier will have more scope. Rumour says he will be succeeded on the staff of Sir William Muir by Lieutenant B. Wemys, Adjutant, 41st Native Infantry, at present on leave at Nynee Tal.

THE poor-house of Oocheyra has hitherto been supported by the Central Relief Committee at Allahabad, but the funds of that committee being nearly exhausted, the Government of India has, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, issued orders that the Political Agent in Bundelkund shall undertake the responsibility of this poor-house as Oocheyra is within his jurisdiction and the poor supported there belong to the states under his charge.

WE learn of the death at Jubbulpore, on the 25th ult., of the Reverend Finch d'Anyers Willis, chaplain of that station. He was but 39 years of age and had been only one season in the country. It was of typhoid fever he died. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Stuart, Missionary, from the text, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." Mr. Willis's active ministrations among the sick in the military hospital at Jubbulpore during the late trying season are said to have induced the disease to which he at last succumbed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 20TH SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The ship Trinidad has arrived from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 24th August was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT., AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 9¾d.

The following ships have arrived from Bombay :—

Royal Family, Longwood, Eumenides, Trio, and Tribbad.

At the next Periodical Bidding for Government Bills on India £200,000 will be allotted.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT YEDO.

GALLE, 2ND OCTOBER, 9 A.M.

The steamer Behar has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 16th, Singapore on the 24th, and Penang on the 26th September.

The Duke of Edinburgh reached Yedo on the 31st August.

A great gale occurred at Yokohama on the 6th August.

Prince Aidzu has been released from confinement.

The Miaotze rebels are reported as having had great successes in Szechuen.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 2ND OCTOBER, 1-4 P.M.

The steamer Avoca, from Sydney 9th, Melbourne 12th, and King George's Sound 19th September, has arrived.

No news of importance received.

Business continues extremely dull.

Coffee market, quiet; sugar, demand; rice market, more depressed than ever; Patna quoted at £22.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

[illegible] additional passengers sailed on Saturday [illegible] Co.'s steamer Bengal, for Aden and [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. B.T. Knight, Mr. W. Somerville and [illegible] and Mr. Higgins.

[illegible] for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Bapty.

DISTRESS AT SEEPREE.

CAPTAIN THOMSON, commanding at Seepree, who supervises the relief operations there, wrote on the 27th August as follows :—"I fear I shall be forced to close the Relief Fund on the 1st September instead of the 1st October, to which date I had hoped to give relief, but the funds are exhausted. The number fed to-day was 1,135; such a dreadfully emaciated set of human beings were never seen. There are about 600, who, I think, must die when the relief is closed, they can do nothing for themselves." Since the above was written, the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar has given Rs. 400; the Maharaja Scindhia Rs. 1,000, and the Government of India Rs. 1,000. The Maharaja Holkar, on whom this charity had no claims, generously gave Rs. 500 last month. His Highness has also contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the relief of the distressed in Marwar, and has placed Rs. 250 at Colonel Daly's disposal for minor charities.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

GOVERNMENT has communicated to the press the following telegram despatched from Kurrachee on the 1st instant, by Mr. Hirz, the electrician employed in connection with the Telegraph, to Lieutenant Stiffe, in Bombay :—

"Fao reports flying line between Semavah and Devanah established, and communication probably restored to-day or tomorrow. Reported Arabs surrounded in morass and further molestation not feared."

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Byron controversy still rages in both hemispheres (for the cable tells us that Mrs. Stowe's "True Story" has created as much excitement in America as in this country), but very little new matter has been published of a nature to show whether there is any justification for the distinct charge brought against Lord Byron. Mr. William Hewitt has written a long letter to prove that Lady Byron was a woman who took strange caprices or delusions into her head, and was hard, and, to use the epithet by which her husband described her, "unforgiving," in satisfying a grudge against any one she chose to fancy she had some good reason for disliking; and Lord Lindsay has published some interesting extracts from the memoirs of Lady Anne Barnard, from which we learn that at the time of the separation Lady Byron never hinted, even in confidential intercourse with her most intimate friends, at the existence of any worse cause than Lord Byron's indifference and cruel language for her refusal to return to her husband. Still, it must occur to every reader of the article in *Macmillan* that this indirect evidence as to the improbability of the accusation being true is not a conclusive answer to Mrs. Stowe's statement. The charge is that Byron committed a certain crime, and kept the secret from every one but his wife, who in her turn told it to two persons, of whom one only, Dr. Lushington, survives. The corroborative evidence is that the issue of the crime was a child of whom Lady Byron herself took charge, and that the mother herself, in old age, made confession of her sin, received absolution from Lady Byron, and died, as it were, in the odour of sanctity. The whole story would be upset at once, therefore, if Dr. Lushington would come forward as a witness in defence of Lord Byron; and it is hard to believe that so honourable a man would have kept silence up to this time if anything he could tell would clear the memory of one of England's greatest men from so grievous a stain. In default of Dr. Lushington's testimony, it would still be material to show (as the *Daily Telegraph* attempted to do the other day) that no such child as Mrs. Stowe speaks of was born during the three years the guilty connexion is said to have lasted, or that there were no such affectionate relations as are stated to have existed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh before the death of the latter lady in 1851. On this latter point nothing has yet been said, though there must be persons living whose duty as well as whose interest it is to wipe away the reproach that has been cast on the fair fame of Byron's sister; but with regard to the former point the *Telegraph* points out that there is no trace of any child having been born to Mrs. Leigh in the years 1813-16, adding that, if such a child had been born, it would in all likelihood have figured as the legitimate offspring of Colonel Leigh, instead of being given up secretly to Lady Byron. All this unsatisfactory discussion only helps to show how greatly Mrs. Stowe has been to blame in publishing such a story without giving dates and names proving that there is more than a *probability* of its being true—even supposing that she had authority to publish it at all. The *Daily News* alone of the morning papers still defends Mrs. Stowe's conduct, and in the interests of morality calls upon the British public to cease reading the poems of such a villain as Lord Byron. The public takes no heed of such advice; on the contrary, the publication of the "True Story" has but stimulated an unwholesome interest in the poems in people who previously only knew Byron by name. But, even if we accept the story as true, is it a good canon of criticism that we must read only the works of moral poets? The *Daily News* might as reasonably call for the destruction of every disease to which he at last succumbed.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

IT has been raining almost daily during last week, and unless there be a break the bajree crops it is feared will suffer.

Owing to the excessive damp, fever, cold, and coughs prevail to a great extent.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Acting 4th Political Assistant, has arrived and been placed in charge of the western district.

A new era in the annals of Kattyawar has just dawned, a Legislative Council for the framing of laws and regulations for the province having been formed. The representatives of the several chiefs will be members and Mr. Juggonath Isharan, the head accountant, honorary secretary. The whole machinery will of course be worked under the supervision of the Political Agent. Whether the deliberations will be publicly carried on or not I cannot just yet say, but I hope to be in a position to write further on the subject in a few days.

The would-be astrologers of the place predict a severe storm on the 6th proximo, and the *oi polloi* seem alarmed at the coming event, since they consider the present unsettled weather a sure prognostication.

I hear that H. H. Aga Khan has applied to the race stewards for a postponement of the races from 28th November to 13th December, and that the application was refused.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE mortality at Kotree, from cholera, has been so great that the natives of the town are fast yielding to despair, despite the efforts of the local authorities to allay excitement and restore confidence. The official returns to hand give the number of deaths as follows :—On the 10th instant, one; on the 11th, two; on the 12th, seventeen; on the 14th, eight; on the 15th, two; on the 16th, eleven; on the 17th, eleven; on the 18th, twelve; on the 19th, twenty-four; on the 20th, thirty-eight; on the 21st, eighteen; on the 22nd, twenty-one; on the 23rd, thirty-two; on the 24th, twenty-nine; on the 25th, thirty; and on the 26th, nineteen. It will thus be seen that 275 persons have been carried off within seventeen days. All the railway and flotilla offices at Kotree have been closed, and the workmen removed to Kurrachee, a measure by no means calculated to calm the fears of the people in Kurrachee, where the scourge has already shown itself among the native population, and the number infected is gradually increasing. Our Municipal Commissioners, I am glad to say, are not idle. They have evinced symptoms of vitality ever since the outbreak of cholera at Hydrabad, and foremost amongst them, in energy and activity, is the present acting secretary, Mr. Hughes, whose arrangements for arresting the progress of the disease are admirable in the extreme, and emphatically indicate him as the right man in the right place. All the police stations have been provided with large quantities of medicine for issue to those not living within the vicinity of the dispensary in the city. Those living far away from the town have been liberally supplied with McDougall's disinfectant powders, pulverised charcoal, lime, and dry earth, and effective measures have been devised for affording medical assistance to such as may need it. All the drains and bye-lanes in that hot-bed of disease, the old native town, are daily sprinkled with chloride of lime mixed with water, and every aid is given to residents to eradicate from their homes every predisposing cause likely to spread contagion. In a word, Mr. Hughes and his colleagues have made every preparation, that experience and science can suggest, to ward off the foe, and their exertions in behalf of the public health are deserving of the highest commendation, whatever croakers and would-be wise folks may say to the contrary.

A few months since, our Collector, Colonel W. R. Lambert, was the "best abused" man in Kurrachee. Every turn and expression of his countenance was closely watched, and his slightest movement evoked depreciatory commentaries. He could not hum even a note of "Jim Crow" in his *sanctum sanctorum*, but it was forthwith reported to the world, and everything that could be invented was said to his detriment. His proceedings in connection with the operations of the Kurrachee Municipality were invariably misrepresented, and he was more than once accused of treasons, tyrannies, and sundry other crimes and misdemeanours, which had they been laid at the door of any other public officer would have most assuredly ended in an action for defamation. Colonel Lambert, however, bore all the obloquy heaped upon him with stoical indifference; he treated his detractors with scorn, and never attempted to fling back the dirt with which he was assailed. The malice of his enemies disturbed not his equanimity in the least, and their ravings only afforded a charming theme for discussion among local politicians. But there is a change come over the spirit of their dream now [illegible] Colonel is about to leave for England on [illegible] The railers of a few months ago are now the trumpeters of his fame. They now behold him in his brightest light, and vie with each other in bedaubing him with as much "soft soap"—to use a vulgar but expressive term—as they can. A brief statement of the Colonel's services may not be altogether out of place here. He came to India about the middle of 1843, having obtained an ensigncy in the Honorable East India Company's service on the 9th of December of the previous year. In 1846 he succeeded in obtaining an appointment in the Canal Survey of Sind. In 1850, the Commissioner in Sind conferred a deputy collectorship upon him, and the zeal and intelligence he displayed in the discharge of his responsible functions led to his appointment, six years after, as judicial deputy magistrate. How worthily he acquitted himself in this capacity may be judged by the fact that Mr. (now Sir) Bartle Frere, who then had charge of the administration of this province, unhesitatingly nominated him, in 1859, collector and magistrate of Hydrabad. In 1865 he succeeded Mr. Charles Gurdon Kemball, of the Bombay Civil Service, as collector of Kurrachee, a post in which he has commanded the confidence of his superiors and won the approbation of Government. On his departure to England, the popular collector of Shikarpoor, Colonel Dunsterville, will succeed him as collector here.

Brigadier-General Forbes, C.B., commanding the Sind Division, has appointed Lieutenant Cumberland, of the detachment 82nd, Prince of Wales' Volunteers, to the command of the invalids and time-expired men of British troops in Sind, who proceed to Bombay by to-day's mail steamer for transhipment to the transport engaged to convey them home. The party consists of one sergeant belonging to the Unattached List; seven men of the

ENGLISH PAPERS TO SEPT. 11.

BY BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

DEEP-SEA TELEGRAPHY.

(Economist, Sept. 11.)

SINCE we wrote a week ago the opinion which we expressed as to the risks of deep-sea telegraphy has received confirmation. More new companies have been heard of including a *German* concession for a cable to the United States either direct from Germany or by way of England. It would seem, however, that the business of the French company, the second in the field, is not very encouraging. It is stated that the number of messages last week was 448, and the earnings £1,040 —an account which can only lead to a more desperate effort to secure a share of the whole business.

INDIAN FINANCES.

(Economist, Sept. 11.)

THE Viceroy of India, acting on a despatch from the Secretary of State, has issued a circular to the provincial governments of India, which may contribute greatly to a closer correspondence between Indian accounts and budgets. The object of the circular is to impress on every officer in the administration that no unauthorised expenditure is to be undertaken and no excess of expense over what is sanctioned for the year incurred, and it is stated that *any* deviation from the instructions will be looked upon as an act of disregard of authority and "of the orders or the Supreme Government." The officers are also cautioned to limit their applications for a sanction to the increase of the estimates to the "most pressing and unavoidable circumstances," and while no increase of expense is to be tolerated, encouragements are held out to economy in practice upon the estimates that have been authorised. If rigorously enforced this circular means good finance, so far as the expenditure in India is concerned; but we are not so sure that it will have any effect on the principal differences which arise between Indian estimates and results. A good deal of the mischief is due to the home expenditure, over which the Indian Finance Minister has no control. All good of pinching and scraping in the actual government of India may be destroyed by some act of the people at home, and the Government in India will have nothing to say to it. We do not say that the home authorities have exercised at any time an unwise discretion, but their changes must be none the less discouraging to the finance ministers in Calcutta, who would certainly be more tender of anything dangerous to their surplus than those are who get no credit for good budgets and escape the discredit of bad ones.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Economist, Sept. 11.)

THE regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal provide for the passage of vessels, drawing not more than 7½ metres after the 17th of September next. The canal, it is thus contemplated, will be open at the outset for vessels of very large size. Another important regulation is that steamers may use their own steam power. The principal English vessels using the canal will no doubt be steamers, and they will thus be spared the towage dues, which are the heaviest of the minor charges, though the principal charge of 8s. per ton and 8s. per passenger will be heavy enough. Pilotage is to be compulsory on ships above 100 tons burden. The following are to be the dues:—

11. The dues to be paid are calculated on the actual tonnage of the vessel, both as to the transit dues and the towing and harbour dues. This tonnage is determined (until further orders) by the official papers on board. The transit due from one sea to the other is 10f per ton burden, and 10f per passenger, payable at the entrance at Port Said or Suez; the towage dues are fixed at 2f per ton; the harbour dues for anchoring at Port Said, at Ismailia, and before the platform at Suez, after remaining twenty-four hours, for twenty days at the utmost, five centimes per ton per day, at the place assigned by the captain of the port.

The pilotage dues for the passage of the canal are fixed according to the draft of water, as follows:—Up to 3 metres 5f per decimetre from 2 to 4½ metres, 10f; from 4½ to 6 metres, 15f; from 6 to 7½ metres, 20f. Every decimetre to be paid for proportionally according to the category to which the vessel belongs.

The pilot, kept on board, in case of anchorage, will be paid 20 francs per day. Vessels towed will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the pilotage dues.

FERD. DE LESSEPS, President Director.

Paris, 17th August, 1869.

THE RIGHT OF THE LINE.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Sept 11.)

A CONTROVERSY has been going on in the columns of a daily contemporary as to whether the Household Cavalry or the Horse Artillery should take the right of the line—the place of honour—upon parade. So far as it is possible to judge of the dispute, we are inclined to think that the Household Brigade has the best of the argument, although there can be little doubt but that the Horse Artillery have been put wrong by the indecision of the authorities. According to the Order of the 28th October, 1868, the Household Cavalry have the precedence upon parade of all other corps whatever. This is as it ought to be, and as is in every Army in Europe. The Household Cavalry is considered the body-guard of the Sovereign, and, as such, of course, takes precedence of all corps and regiments of the line. The Order to which we have referred is, certainly, not clear on one point. It speaks of the Horse Artillery, *when on parade with their guns*, as having the right to march past in front of the Household Cavalry. When, may we ask, did the Horse Artillery ever appear, when parading with other troops, *without* their guns? If this is a sight never witnessed it follows that the Household Cavalry have the right to march past in front of the Horse Artillery, and that the latter have also the right to march past before the Household Brigade. Or, is the real meaning of the Order that, when in line, the Household Brigade must take the right, but that when the order to march past is issued the Horse Artillery, standing on the left of the Household Cavalry, ought to march past in front of them? The anomaly of the latter is so absurd that it seems evident the Order was not penned by a soldier. Would it not be better to issue a clear regulation which no person could misunderstand, on the subject? Of two things one—either the Household Cavalry have a right to take precedence of all other troops, or they have not. If the Horse Artillery, *when with their guns*, are entitled to march past before them, then the Household Brigade have not this right. But the Order says they have. Is the said Order right, or is it wrong?

SUICIDE AND MURDER IN THE ARMY.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 11.)

THAT there have of late been several lamentable cases of violent crime amongst the troops at Aldershot is unfortunately but too true. Amongst soldiers, as amongst civilians, there appear to be times and seasons when murder, suicide, and other grave offences against the laws of God and man are more rife and more common than at other periods. Why these should be so, or why the savage proneness to shed blood should show itself more prominently at one time than another, it is not for us to say, although to the fact of these moral epidemics, every magistrate, every police-court, and not a few military men of experience, can bear witness. But greatly as are to be deplored the military murders and suicide that have been committed within the last few weeks, there is this much to be said, that in no one single instance have they been traced to any undue severity, or to any tyranny or injustice. In all communities there must be a certain number of bad and violent men. If any one doubts whether crime exists in a very great degree amongst the lower orders of our large towns, let him but take a week's course of police report reading, and he will be quickly undeceived. Some journals seem however, to take a wrong view of the subject, and their comments upon these late sad events are, as we think, highly calculated to increase the evil instead of diminishing it. They insist that these murders and suicides have taken place because the men who committed them are under military discipline, although in all probability the offences would have taken place whether these men had been soldiers or not. The *Morning Star* is most unfortunate in the spirit it exhibits regarding military matters. It forgets—and many others amongst our daily and weekly papers forget—that as in England we have no conscription, the ranks of the Army must be filled up from amongst such men as offer themselves to be soldiers; and that, provided a recruit be strong, healthy, the proper height, and not "wanted" at Scotland-yard, his antecedents are not very closely inquired into. With the physical qualifications that will stand a doctor's examination, with his head up to the orderly-room measuring stick, and with the absence of his name from the *Hue and Cry*, a recruit knows that he is master of the situation. He does not seek the recruiting sergeant; the recruiting sergeant has to seek him. The marvel is not that so many, but that so few grave offences are committed in the English Army. Mutiny, or anything approaching to it, is utterly unknown. Nor has any man murdered another, or put an end to his own existence, because of any injustice that has been committed. However, notwithstanding the cases of violent crime that have recently taken place at Aldershot, there can be no doubt but that the discipline of the service has shown wonderfully well, or, rather, has stood with firmness a very severe test. The *Morning Star* blames the severity of the punishment inflicted on a non-commissioned officer, named Fuller, of the 2nd Queen's, who, some time ago, tried to kill himself. We would ask whether our contemporary's remarks are either wise or judicious in thus censuring a court-martial for doing its best to stop, by the force of example, one of the greatest crimes of which any man can be guilty—that of attempting to take his own life? Fuller has been sentenced to forfeit pay and all future claims to pension or reward, and the *Star* holds him up as a military martyr, adding a sneer at the "judicial mind" of the Commander-in-Chief. The court-martial by which Fuller was tried would not, considering what has lately taken place at Aldershot, have done its duty had it not sentenced the culprit to a severe punishment. Our contemporary does not seem aware that the proceedings of a military tribunal must be thoroughly sifted and weighed by the Gudge Advocate General. No journal or journalist would speak disparagingly of the duties carried out by a civil judge and jury; why should they do so of a military court which is, after all, the one only executive power that has to maintain discipline in the Army? If the would-be-suicide Fuller is again tempted "to use his rifle either on himself or on some other person," his crime is far more likely to be induced by sympathetic articles than by any severity of sentence passed by a court-martial, by the advice of the Judge Advocate General, confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

There are many persons who believe that the chief causes of crimes are bringing together a great body of troops, and the easy access which every man has to his rifle and service ammunition. A military camp is merely an assembly of good, bad, and indifferent men. The wonder, as we have said before, is not that so much, but that so little, crime exists in the service. There is more crime in a large camp than in quarters, for the reason that amongst ten thousand men there are more bad characters than amongst seven or eight hundred. But that crime exists in greater proportion than it does elsewhere the experience of military men entirely disproves.

The fact of arms and ammunition being at hand for men who wish to commit crime is a question which has now been settled by the Duke of Cambridge. But the solution, however necessary, is not, to our minds, quite satisfactory, nor is it creditable to our Army. Unless a soldier can be trusted with his arms, he is not to be trusted otherwise when he has to go on service; and, to be allowed free access to rifle and ammunition when in the field, and have it taken when in quarters, must act as a moral evil upon the instincts of an uneducated man. If a soldier is determined to commit murder, he will find means and ways of doing so. There are seasons when he must be trusted both with his weapon and the means of loading it, and of such times the intending murderer will be certain to take advantage. Whether it might not be judicious to deprive men who are under punishment and yet recide in the barrack-room, of their rifles, is certainly an open question. But in the Army it is impossible to have an overseer to look after every soldier. The bad must mix with the good; and, practically speaking, it is only by the severity of discipline that anything like order can be preserved.

THE BYRON CASE.

(Saturday Review, Sept. 11.)

VERY little of the least value is to be extracted from the seething caldron of excited, but aimless, talk which has overflowed the columns of all the newspapers on the Byron mystery during the past week. The case stands as nearly as possible where it stood, and there moreover it is perhaps likely to stand for ever. Lord Lindsay's important letter is the single new contribution to the facts of the case, and embodies authentic information on Byron's married life and his general character, taken from Lady Anne Barnard's contemporaneous memoir. On this letter we propose to comment at some length. Everything else which has been said, being either a mere repetition of the same arguments, or wholly irrelevant, may be summarily dismissed. Those who, like ourselves, have, with whatever reluctance, been driven to the conclusion that on the whole the charge made against Lord Byron is likely to be true, because the moral probabilities against its truth seem to be outweighed by the probabilities, however disagreeable, for its truth, can treat with contemptuous indifference the tedious interation of the paralogism that Lord Byron could not have committed a certain crime because he wrote very fine poems. And yet the majority of the writer in the newspapers harp upon no other string. For ourselves, we shall not enter into controversy with fervid undergraduates who in the middle of the Long Vacation date from Trinity College, Oxford, nor with the impertinent and utterly untrue suggestion of another newspaper correspondent, that the writer on Byron's Life in *Temple Bar* and the writer in the *Saturday Review* are one and the same; but we content ourselves with reviewing the case as it stands at the moment. We may premise that we have at least a right to demand that Lord Byron's apologists should take a definite, precise, logical ground, and stick to it. What they do is to play at fast and loose with the case, and ask us to accept with equal implicitness vindications wholly irreconcilable. One writer, for example, says that the charge of incest was invented by Mrs. Stowe in 1869; another that it was rife in 1817, and was met by Lord Byron at the time in one of his poems. On the other hand, a Colonel Massey comes forward with a wonderful tale that Byron told him of an adulterous intrigue carried on during his honeymoon, of which he made his sister the screen, and which was perfectly well known to Lady Byron; while another writer quotes Byron's own repeated assurances that from first to last he never could divine the reason why his wife deserted him.

First, we are thankful to record the unanimous and most severe condemnation which has been passed, both here and in America, on Mrs. Stowe's conduct. This condemnation has been passed with entire independence; and the American journals protested against the article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, when it was first printed, with the same vehemence of censure which was with one voice raised in England on its appearance in *Macmillan's Magazine* in September. Here at any rate we, and those literary organs which most strongly dissent from our views on the charge of incest, are entirely at one. Mrs. Stowe has been guilty of a scandalous breach of faith as regards Lady Byron, and of extremely bad taste. She has been, we fear, actuated in making her revelation by motives which we had rather not characterize, and she has let loose a flood of immoral talk and immoral speculation on loathsome subjects which has deeply defiled, and will long defile, European and American society. As to the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, it was a purely commercial speculation. He merely forestalled the English market; if one London magazine did not reprint Mrs. Stowe, another would. We are not of those who think that the publication of the true story of Byron would be in itself harmful; rather the reverse. Our objection is to the time and the manner, not to the matter. The greater Byron's fame and powers the greater right has the world to know the true man. But that revelation, we think, ought to have been made in 1816; it ought to have been made by Lady Byron herself or at any rate on her express and undoubted authority, and by those commissioned to execute this stern judicial act. But to get it at this time, and in this indirect and surreptitious way, in a form so nauseous, from such a source, and for such objects, is a proceeding which we are glad to say has met with almost universal indignation, contempt, and condemnation.

On the whole we may assume that, as the case stands, general opinion has come to the conclusion that, as a matter of fact, Lady Byron did in substance make a communication to Mrs. Stowe, of which we have in Mrs. Stowe's paper the general, and in the main faithful, outline. Ill as we think of Mrs. Stowe, we do not believe that out of her own lively imagination she either invented the tale, or misunderstood Lady Byron on the main matter—the charge of incest.

The great fact then, scarcely disputed, is that in 1856 Lady Byron believed the tale which she revealed to Mrs. Stowe. The question then arises—Was this belief a gradual and morbid accretion, or did Lady Byron entertain it—whether true or not—in 1815-16? This is the point to which Lord Lindsay, writing in the *Times* of September 7, has addressed himself. His conclusion is, that either Mrs. Stowe in 1856 "entirely misunderstood Lady Byron, and has thus been led into error and misstatement"—an allegation which seems to us entirely improbable, and to which as a mere matter of argument we should much prefer the bold assertion that Mrs. Stowe had wilfully and maliciously invented the whole story from first to last, which we do not for a moment believe—or "that under the pressure of a lifelong and secret sorrow, Lady Byron's mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect to the particular point in question." That is to say, Lord Lindsay's position as regards Lady Byron is, that this hallucination—whatever an hallucination is—was a recent thing, or anyhow did not possess Lady Byron forty years ago, and that the charge of incest preferred by her against her husband in 1856 was of recent growth, or at any rate was not entertained in 1816; and to prove this point Lord Lindsay refers to a very curious contemporaneous diary, kept by Lady Anne Barnard, embodying a letter from Lady Byron herself written in 1818, and expressly referring to the separation and its causes. What does this memoir and what does this letter amount to? Simply to this, that in 1818 Lady Byron did not mention the charge of incest; which is precisely what Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron admit. Lady Byron's position was, according to Mrs. Stowe, that she never did divulge the real state of the case to anybody—except perhaps to her parents, and to Dr. (then Mr.) Lushington, in 1816; but that for some reasons, which we do not profess quite to understand and certainly not to acquiesce in, she kept the secret inviolate and sacred. This is what Mrs. Stowe says; and forty years before Lady Byron herself, according to Lady Anne Barnard, says, "that she silenced accusation by which her own conduct might have been more fully justified." There is no inconsistency whatever between the fact that Lady Byron never did mention the matter to her dearest friend and Mrs. Stowe's—or rather Lady Byron's—assertion, that this was, however strange and perhaps objectionable, Lady Byron's fixed intention and purpose from the very first. We do not profess to understand Lord Lindsay's logic, though we have great admiration for his character, and respect for his motives in writing. But what he says seems to come to this:—Lady Byron in 1816 and 1818 never said a word about a certain circumstance. Mrs. Stowe says that Lady Byron in 1856 acknowledged or boasted that she had never said a word about it, either in 1816 or 1818, or indeed until 1856. From which Lord Lindsay concludes that Lady Byron did not, in 1816-1818, believe in the existence of a fact which she says she first made known in 1856.

But there is a good deal more in Lady Anne Barnard's diary than this. Lady Byron, according to Mrs. Stowe, in 1856 revealed not only the tale of incest, but several other matters; for example, the scene in the carriage on the wedding day, than which no more particulars, down to the sensational details including the spaniel dog story, of the final interview between Byron, his wife, and sister. Now we must say that, horrible and disgusting as the incest charge is, as a mere matter of probability, the carriage scene on the wedding-day is even more improbable. But this very incident, the most improbable in the whole of Mrs. Stowe's narrative, is confirmed by Lady Anne's testimony. Lady Byron told this story in 1818 to Lady Anne, and she told it again in 1856 to Mrs. Stowe. Here is another undesigned coincidence between Lady Byron's assertions in 1818 and in 1856, which also goes far to prove that in 1856 she believed neither more nor less than she believed in 1818. "He (Lord Byron) soon attempted to corrupt her (Lady Byron's) principles, both with respect to her own conduct, and her latitude for his."—*Lady A. Barnard.* "He repudiated Christianity as authority, asserted the right of every human being to follow out what he called 'the impulses of nature.' . . . His first attempt had been to make her an accomplice by sophistry; by destroying her faith in Christianity and confusing her sense of right and wrong, to bring her into the ranks of those convenient women who regard the marriage-tie only as a friendly alliance to cover licences on both sides."—*Mrs. Stowe.* Lord Lindsay's plea for Byron is well-intentioned; but the advocate has done his client more harm than even Mrs. Stowe herself.

We cannot but regard Lady Anne's testimony in 1818 as a direct, and the stronger because perfectly undesigned, confirmation of Lady Byron's assertions in 1856. The character, too, which Lady Byron, writing to Lady Anne, draws of her husband is substantially the same as, or painted even in blacker hues than, what she recalls of him forty years afterwards, when she tells the whole story. And we must be permitted to add that, if incest is a possible crime at all, the Byron described by his wife, and by his wife's confidential friend in 1818, is certainly not the person to whom such a crime is impossible.

Lord Lindsay has something else to say. He admits that Lady Byron's solicitors, Messrs. Wharton and Fords, do not contradict Mrs. Stowe's allegation, and he feels this fact to be strong, and to raise an inconvenient presumption in favour of Mrs. Stowe's story. It is strong, but it is stronger than Lord Lindsay admits it to be. Lady Byron's executors and representatives obviously commissioned and authorized the letter of the solicitors, and there was in their possession documentary evidence which, though it might not prove Lady Byron's charge, which after all must depend upon Lady Byron's own character and veracity might have disproved Mrs. Stowe's story. The conclusion is obvious, that Lady Byron left behind her nothing whatever inconsistent either with Mrs. Stowe's story in general, or with Mrs. Stowe's assertion in particular that Lady Byron in 1816 believed, and acted on the belief of, the truth of the charge which she divulged in 1856. If such materials for contradicting either of these two assertions of Mrs. Stowe are in the possession of Lady Byron's descendants at the present moment, it is perfectly impossible to understand why they have not been made use of.

Something else remains to be said. It is admitted on all hands that in 1816 Lady Byron communicated to Mr. Lushington what at that moment Lady Byron believed, or affected to believe, was the real state of the case. The question then is—What did Lady Byron reveal to Mr. Lushington? No doubt if she told Mr. Lushington of the incest this would not prove that the incest had been committed; but it is superfluous to add that it would prove to demonstration that in 1816 Lady Byron believed, and said, that it had been committed. Dr. Lushington has kept silence. If Lady Byron in 1816 made the charge of incest to her professional adviser, Dr. Lushington is not called upon, or expected, to say so. But if this is not what Lady Byron said in 1816—if she said something else, and made some other complaint against Lord Byron, no matter what—Dr. Lushington might fairly say that what he was told in 1816 is not the tale which Mrs. Stowe has told in 1869. This is just what Dr. Lushington has not done; and on this point also we find no contradiction as to Lady Byron's original and her more recent assertion on the matter of fact. We are therefore driven to our second conclusion, that in 1856 Lady Byron added nothing to what she is asserted to have believed in 1816. By a legitimate critical process, the matter has been traced backward to its source. Lady Byron may have had all along no ground for making the charge of incest; she may have completely misunderstood and calumniated her husband; she may have had only trifling incompatibilities of temper to complain of. But, be this as it may, what she thought and said in 1856 she thought and said in 1816.

We dismiss very rapidly the "hallucination" theory. Its controversial value seems, in the eyes of the newspaper correspondents, chiefly to depend on the importance which they attach to a sonorous polysyllable. We do not profess altogether to understand and hallucination of any sort, certainly not of this sort—an hallucination which involves so horrible a charge, and which surrounds such a charge with all sorts of minute, and perfectly unnecessary, details. Lady Byron's character, as she and her friends give it, is one with which we do not altogether sympathize; indeed we rather dislike, because perhaps we are unable to realize it. But that her character was very peculiar Lady Anne Barnard shows as clearly as Mrs. Stowe does. That character, be it what it may, is one, should say, *primâ facie*, least capable of being led away by, or indulging in, an hallucination—whatever hallucinations may be. The upshot of the whole matter and the final alternative is this:—Either we must accept this hallucination theory, or we must accept Lady Byron's story. Further than this the matter cannot be carried.

BOMBAY.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY.—At the meeting of this Company held on Friday Mr. John S. Hurrell was chairman, and not Mr. J. G. Smith as stated in our report.

THE S. S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived on Saturday from Goa with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rodicks and 20 deck passengers.

BANK OF MADRAS.—A branch of this bank will be opened at Mangalore on Friday, the 1st October, in charge of Mr. William Waterston.—*Madras Mail.*

THE S. S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, arrived on Saturday with the following passengers from Cochin:—Mr. Wallis, Mr. Lorin and Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Ahmed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain Cottier, arrived on Saturday with the following passengers from Kurrachee:—Lieutenant Cumberland, Dr. McCutchin, Mrs. Collett, Mr. Gregory, Mr. D. Recci, Mr. Chalmers, and 63 deck passengers.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported on Saturday that the cable communication was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—We glean from the estimate of the Home Treasury, just published, that the Secretary of State estimates the expenses in connection with the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay at £4,613.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette.*

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson sailed on Saturday with the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. D. A. Cole and Mr. Lowder. For Beypore—Mr. L. H. Butcher. For Cochin—Captain Thomas Howard, Mr. C. Howard, and 29 deck passengers.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—The Magistrate a the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday sentenced one Bastin Jao, a cook in the employ of Mr. D. J. O'Connor, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for misapplying, in breach of trust, a currency note for Rs. 50 belonging to his master.

SHOLAPOOR.—A Sholapoor correspondent of the *Poona Observer* says—"Brigadier-General Fuller, Inspector Royal Artillery, accompanied by his Brigade Major, Captain C. P. Theobald, arrived here on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and commenced inspecting Major Stevenson's Field Battery of Royal Artillery which is stationed here."

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.—Instructions have been issued to the Bank of Bengal and to the Accountants-General of Bombay and Madras to furnish Government with a statement showing the operations of the Savings Bank at Calcutta and other presidencies during the last five years, and for as many years previously as can be conveniently included.—*Indian Daily News.*

MAJOR TWENTYMAN, 18th Hussars, arrived in Poona on Wednesday last in charge of a party of time-expire men from Secunderabad.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 2.

POONA ASSEMBLIES.—The third and last Assembly of the season was held on Wednesday evening last, and passed off with great eclat. The room, the lighting, and the floor were all that could be wished, the music (Band of the Queen's Royals) quite the best on this side of India, and the supper, everything that the most fastidious could have desired.—*Ibid.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Sept. 26th Sunday.. ...	2 46	1 9	2 77
„ 27th Monday	1 20	2 20	3 9
„ 28th Tuesday ...	2 34	2 31	2 1
„ 29th Wednesday.	2 92	2 51	0 54
„ 30th Thursday ...	0 20	0 20	0 65
Oct. 1st Friday	2 42	1 83	1 70
„ 2nd Saturday ...	0 60	0 23	0 86
For the week	12 14	10 37	11 62
Previously Registered.	103 9	116 68	78 88
Total fall	115 23	127 5	90 50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following ships homeward bound from Bombay have passed St. Helena:—Schleswig Bride, 10th August; Kurrachee, 4th August; and Pegasus, 3rd August.

SPOKEN Edinburgh, Bombay to Liverpool, 49 days out, July 19th, lat 34, S., long 26 E.; and Miltiades Bombay to Gibraltar, July 26th, lat. 34 S. long. 16 E.

LAUNCH.—There was launched from the west ship-building-yard of Messrs. Charles Connell and Co. Glasgow, Sept. 6, a finely-modelled iron sailing ship, for Messrs. Geo. Smith and Sons, East India line of packets, named the City of Madrid, of 1,200 tons register, and classed A 1 at Lloyds.

WRECK.—A great many rolls of Indian matting, also great quantities of coir yarn in bundles, and quantities of bulwarks, spars, &c., were passed Aug. 1, between East London and Cape Agulhas, by the Nestor (s), Dreuning, from Shanghai, in the river.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

ON reference to the Rev. A. Abbott's Marathi instructions regarding the treatment of cholera, we find that the tincture of camphor is the main feature in his treatment. This in the first stage. In the more advanced stages arsenic and carbon.—*Bombay Guardian.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 17th September, 2-2 P.M., via Russia 23rd September, 8 P.M.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

THE Rev. Mr. Wilder has sent us the following from Aden:—

"We have encountered a very heavy head-sea much of the way, but the Magdala has certainly shown herself a capital boat, and I think every one on board would feel it a pleasure to speak a good word for her and her gentlemanly officers. We have found the voyage in her thus far attended with more comfort than we did in the P. and O.'s ship on our voyage out to India in 1861, the fare better, and the officers more civil and obliging."

We have similar testimony concerning the Neera from friends who went in her on her last voyage home.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A HORSE RACE AT POONA.

A VERY interesting steeple-chase match between Mr. Willoughby's g. aus. geld. Nugget and Mr. Blueshirt's g. aus. m. Kitty, was run off on Thursday afternoon last. The merits and performances of both horses are so generally known, that the race created a considerable amount of interest, and both horses found many backers, Kitty, as a rule, finding favour with the Bombayites, and Nugget with the Poonaites. The race was over the same course as the late steeple-chases, and the flag being lowered for the start, Nugget apparently overpowering his rider, went off at racing speed, and it was not until after clearing the third jump that he was steadied. He, however, continued first throughout, Kitty, well ridden by her owner, keeping close behind, until the last jump, when the mare closed with Nugget, and a fine race home ensued, ending in favour of the latter by a little over half a length. Both horses had their owners up, and were well and judiciously ridden. Kitty appeared tucked up and out of form, and we heard it stated that she had not been well. Mr. Blueshirt is, we hear, anxious to make another match, but we fear that this will be impracticable even if Nugget's owner wished it, in consequence of the approaching move of the Cavalry from Poona.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 2.

THE HEAVY RAINS AND THE CROPS.

(Native Opinion.)

THE state of the crops in the interior is becoming very critical owing to the continuance of the rains—and unless there is a break in the weather soon, and a marked change in the climate, the future cannot be contemplated without anxiety. Already the grain-dealers of the presidency town have considerably advanced their rates on all sorts of cereals, and although these gentry are in the habit of crying wolf too soon, yet the circumstance is a premonition as to what is in store for us, if the present downpour does not abate. Some parts in Kattywaare said to be inundated by rains, and, in many more communication has been stopped for many days owing to the flooding of the fields. Green flies have appeared as far as Nesiad, but as yet no damage is reported from this source in Goojerat. From accounts received by the English mail we find that people there are felicitating themselves on the expected out-turn of the Indian cotton crop, but as the event has since fallen out, it would be seen that there is still many a slip between the cup and the lip. Famine' disease and pestilence are, as it were, now having a regular time of it in this country. First Orissa—then followed N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub—and now Rajpootana. Can it be that Goojerat is now fated to have a spell of the dire calamities?

THE MAHARAJAS.

(Dandeyo.)

SOME time ago there was a meeting held at the house of what may be termed the Nuggershet of this place to take into consideration the best steps to enlarge and widen the accommodation in the Maharaj Mandir near Bholeshwur, to prevent the recurrence of the sad mishap of the Gooculasthmi last. Before taking any other propositions into consideration, the chairman, we are told, proposed to raise a subscription list as a *sine qua non* to a further proceeding. One or two of the gentlemen present proposed, it is said, to endow the Mandir with two lacs of rupees, provided the Maharaja consented to act as paid servants of the community, liable to be dismissed for misconduct or disqualification. This was no doubt a clever proposal and, as was expected, fell to the ground. This is, however, a progressive sign of the growing intelligence of the mass of the Bhattia and Bania castes. Before the Maharaja Libel case, such a proposition would have led to compulsory excommunication at least. It was then that the Nuggershet reigned supreme and exacted obedience to which he was hardly entitled. We are glad to see that these assumed powers are getting at a heavy discount in process of time. We should advise Madhowdas, or whoever he may be, that the less he favoured the cause of the Maharajas the better for his credit.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

AT a quarterly meeting of the members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, held in the Military Department of the Secretariat on Saturday, the 25th September,

The chairman (Mr. G. A. Summers) read the report of the committee, and proposed its adoption. Mr. W. Corke seconded the proposal. Carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed the adoption of several amendments to the rules, necessary under the amended Rule IV., which now provided for quarterly meetings.

These also were unanimously agreed to. There was no more business.

The report submitted to the meeting stated that since 31st March last 5 new members have been admitted, which has increased the number of subscribers to 140. "Since the 1st April to the 30th June last subscriptions paid to the Pension Fund have amounted to Rs. 4,414-8-6. Rs. 179-12-10 have been paid as premia to the life assurance branch, making in the aggregate Rs. 4,594-5-4. From the 1st April to 30th June last a sum of Rs. 3,400 has been paid into the Government Treasury. There have been no lapses during the period embraced in this report. An abstract statement of the secretary and treasurer's account from the 1st April up to 30th June last is appended. Questions having arisen as to the time within which the first payment of premia should be made by subscribers admitted to the bonus branch, and of the subscriptions by parties admitted to the Pension Fund after receipt by them of the usual letters announcing their admission, the committee have decided that the payments should be made within two weeks."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 30TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

THE QUEEN VS. VENKAMA KONAPA.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN BOY.

AT a court of criminal sessions held at Dharwar before Mr. A. R. Grant, Session Judge, the accused, by occupation a labourer, committed for trial by Mr. Mahadew Wasudew, full power magistrate in the district of Dharwar, was charged with the murder of Bheemajee Crishnajee, a Brahmin boy about ten years of age, by compressing his throat and beating him on the head and other parts of the body with stones or other implements.

The Sessions Judge, in giving decision, said—In this case, a Brahmin boy, about ten years of age, was murdered on the evening of the 22nd June 1869 on the hill or rock above the town of Nowlgoond and robbed of several ornaments; and besides a confession made by the prisoner before the magistrate, in which he admitted that he stood by and saw the murder committed by two other persons, the evidence for the prosecution goes to shew, lstly, that the murdered boy Bheema was last seen a little before sunset in company with the prisoner and going towards the hill abovementioned; 2ndly, that the prisoner was seen about an hour or so later returning from the hill alone; and 3rdly, that all the ornaments stolen from the murdered boy were either given up by or traced to the prisoner. If the veracity of the witnesses can be depended upon, and I see no reason to doubt it, stronger circumstantial evidence than this can scarcely be imagined, and with the prisoner's confession before the magistrate, which he admits to have been made by him freely and under no kind of compulsion, it is impossible to entertain the slightest doubt of the prisoner's guilt. It may be observed that, when the confession was read over to him, he admitted that the greater part of it was true, but the court, being reluctant to receive and act upon a general acknowledgment of so long a statement, questioned him upon every point of his narrative in detail. He then not only denied the greater part of his former confession, but at almost each successive question modified or withdrew some admission he had just before made; but his examination, even after all these doubtings and contradictions, impresses one almost as unfavourably as any confession. One point he still admits is, that five of the stolen ornaments were pawned by him with Gungowa, and as all the enquiries made by the police failed to discover anything calculated to raise the least suspicion against the two persons he accuses, and it is not in any case probable that they would commit a murder for so paltry a booty, and then give that booty to him, the circumstance which he admits would of itself go far to prove that he did the deed. Of the two persons whom he accuses one is an oldest woman, and the other a paralytic cripple who appears to have no power whatever in one hand and very little in the other. Under the circumstances, and upon a careful consideration of all the evidence, the Court, differing from the assessors, is of opinion that the prisoner's guilt is clearly proved, and it, therefore, convicts him of the charge on which he was arraigned.

The Session Judge sentenced the accused to be hanged and the Judges of the High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PAST DECCAN MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"The above meeting has passed over with the most unprecedented success." So I am afraid only H. H. Aga Khan can say. I wish to point out a few suggestions to those who have the framing of the prospectus and the management of the meeting another year, for its improvement, otherwise I fear owners of horses from distant outstations may not care to incur the expense and risk of bringing horses to a meeting so badly managed again. The greatest grievance of the meeting to every one was the starting. Anything more ignorant or disgraceful I am thankful to say I never saw at a race meeting before. With the exception of about five races throughout the meeting the starter was in rear of the horses when he started them, and the horses, instead of being behind the starting-post, were in front of it. In one race I heard that the second flag-holder denied lowering his flag, stating that he only placed it across his chest because his arm was tired! As to the handicap for the Sassoon Cup it has already been so discussed in the papers that I am quite sure the handicappers have agreed they knew nothing about that sort of business, and they must feel rather sorry at having exposed their ignorance to the world. Why they should have thought it necessary to make H. H. Aga Khan a present of it, is only known to themselves. Now the remedy I would suggest for the improvement of the handicapping and starting is, to have paid men who know their work. Then, as to the stewards, why is it necessary to pick out field officers of regiments or collectors for this duty? They may be very well able to lead a regiment in the field, but many are very unable to decide a difficult turf question. Let us have gentlemen who know something about the rules and customs of racing to decide matters. Another grievance was, as regards the new races made during the meeting. Some of the new races were drawn out and posted on the race stand door on a Sunday morning; no notice being sent to the owners of horses, nor to the Club, and the entry closing by 7 A.M. on Monday. Some owners actually never heard of the race till the entry was closed! For another race the advertised time of entry was altered, closing it an hour earlier than the first notice; and when an owner of a horse sent his entry at the time advertised in the prospectus, he was told he was too late; but might enter if the other owners did not object: being a handicap they all agreed, except one *sporting* owner, who said he should object unless the horse came in at top weight.

Now is the time for those interested in this well known race meeting to pull together, and try to bring back the old prestige and glory of the Poona Meeting. Appoint men who know their work, and will do it fairly, and let us hear no more of bad starting, nobbling horses, tampering with weights, and other such disgraces to a race meeting, and there is no doubt next meeting will restore the Poona Meeting its good name. All then that will be required is

"A FAIR FIELD, AND NO FAVOUR."

[Our correspondent is somewhat severe in his censure, but there is a good deal of truth at the bottom of his phillipic.]

UNIFORMS FOR CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rumour for some time afloat has now passed into a fact that Custom House officers of Bombay are to wear uniforms from the 1st January next; and, what is still worse, they are to be purchased at their own expense. This being so, it is much to be feared that very few will be found whose slender purses can afford the price of the uniform. As it is, under existing ruinous prices, the C. H. officer finds it difficult with his present wages to keep body and soul together. And to ask him to *buy* his uniform would be to ask him to starve his body to humour the caprice of officialism; for one can call it nothing short of caprice, since the Preventive Service has been found to work well enough without a uniform ever since its creation. But if Government in their penny wisdom see fit to make their servants spend a "foolish pound," in charity's name let it be done with an eye to the C. H. officer's means. If, for instance, Government required a peak cap with a badge on the brow on which the letters C. H

THE COTTON BILL.

(*Native Opinion.*)

THE Cotton Bill is now as good as passed;—it went through its second reading during the last week by a majority of seven against five, and we may now congratulate the hon'ble gentlemen who voted in its favour that they have at last succeeded in identifying the Council with a piece of legislation which constitutes a speciality not only in the history of Indian, but of British, jurisprudence as well. In Calcutta, they are said to have a clause in their Municipal Act which makes it penal for a cartman to have a creaking wheel to his cart—but we have succeeded in advancing a step over such refinement and have made it penal not only to sell mixed cotton but to have mixed cotton in one's possession. When this mosaic piece of legislation appears in its formal shape, we shall take occasion to point out how it will affect the daily transactions of merchants if it is honestly worked. But at the present moment we shall content ourselves by inquiring who has called for this measure, and by what arguments that call has been justified? His Excellency the Governor twist the Advocate-General with his "imperfect acquaintance" with the history of the question and then proceeds to enlighten us that it was "at the earnest request of the Chamber of Commerce that the principle of restricted legislation had been adopted" in this instance. We are not sure what the words we have quoted really mean, but if it be the object of His Excellency to make us believe that it was the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which pressed for this legislation originally,—then we must take the liberty to say that His Excellency has been unfortunate in his source of information. The bill was, in the first instance, conceived and brought forward by the late Mr. Scott who, though a member of the Chamber, was far from carrying the suffrage or support of the Chamber in this his endeavours. Not only so, but for years past the Chamber has offered a sort of passive resistance to the working of the measure and has also complained that the operations of its provisions have on occasions brought the cotton traffic of a district at a dead lock. Indeed, if we look into the matter carefully we shall find that this legislation has been promoted by men whose zeal in its advocacy has been in an inverse ratio to their connection with its interests. We have in the first place most of the large cotton merchants whose trade consists exclusively of exports of this article, quietly pursuing their avocations, without needing or calling for any aid from Government. If any men or class of men can lay claim to have an authoritative say on the subject, it is these men—but far from calling upon Jupiter to come from the clouds they heroically put their shoulders to the wheel and find that with prudence, courage, and integrity they could surmount every difficulty in their calling. Next come the small traders with more time than business on their hands, and amongst these will generally be found some pronounced opinion in favour of this legislation. Then follows the large class of officials who were guiltless of any knowledge of cotton or its trade before they joined the Department, and these are the most clamorous for having legislation at every turn. What we have here related will be patent to any one who will take the trouble of looking into the history and literature of this forced legislation in Bombay. We say forced, and say it advisedly—for, as related by us the other day, the introduction of the Cotton Act in this presidency is originally owing to a feat of legislative sweep, the particulars of which are anything but creditable to the administration of the day. This is what we find in Bombay—but if we look to the other side of the Peninsula we shall find that Government was resolved to run the same course with Bombay—and was only spirited away from that course by the firm action of the merchants. Last year a mercantile firm of Calcutta, whose name has not been heard of in the commercial circles of Bombay in connection with cotton, represented to the authorities that it was largely engaged in the cotton trade in the N. W. Provinces, and that the difficulties it met with from mixed and adulterated cotton were such as prevented it from carrying on its business with any degree of ease or comfort. The Government of India takes up these allegations in earnest, moves the machinery of the Supreme Legislative Council, and elaborates a Cotton Frauds Bill for the whole of India. We trust the reader will attentively mark the circumstances we are relating. One single firm of merchants raises up a hue and cry against the article, and Government takes up the cue to chase the evil by the whole machinery of the state. Well, the bill was asked to be introduced in Council, and the late Viceroy adduced the warrant of Bombay to commend the measure to the adoption of his colleagues. Sir William Mansfield was one of those colleagues, and he made a clean breast as to how matters were conducted here in regard to the Cotton Bill, and gave the Council to understand that the cotton legislation of Bombay owed its promotion to a band of speculators whose ascendency Bombay has too much reason to rue. This, however, availed very little, and the bill was in due time published to the country—preparatory to its passing the routine of the Legislative Council. The publication, however, called forth a grand remonstrance from another mercantile firm of standing—and it was a remonstrance of so pronounced a character that Government was fairly taken aback, so much so that it stayed its hands from further proceeding with the subject, till it could ascertain from the representative body of the merchants as to what they thought of the matter. All this is a matter of history during the past eighteen months. Here we find a mighty Government taking up the cue of legislation at the representations of one firm and dropping it on the remonstrance of another—Well, the matter was referred to the Chamber for its opinion—and the reader will judge what that opinion was, when he learns that the contemplated legislation has not since been heard of at all. Such then being the circumstances of the case, we repeat it, was His Excellency the Governor was unfortunate in his source of information when he fathered the Bombay legislation on cotton on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Nor do we think was His Excellency more fortunate in the tone and temper by which he met the arguments of the opposition. To tell the Advocate-General that "the inaccuracy of his argument was only equalled by his imperfect acquaintance with the history of the question" may doubtless be a very effective piece of out-spokenness—but we confess we fail to perceive in it any indication of that staid dignity which people have a right to expect from the head of a grave deliberative assembly. Indeed, what we look for in the president of the Council is to assume the attitude of a moderator between the contending parties—but instead of that our Governor enters the arena himself, takes up a particular side in the question, and devotes himself heart and soul in the advocacy of his views, and resents any difference from his opinion, in a manner the taste of which is questionable at best. When this bill was first introduced into Council the Hon'ble Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy took exceptions to its principles, and amongst other points he dwelt upon the oppression it would work amongst the poorer classes in the interior. His Excellency the Governor thought fit "to remonstrate" with the hon'ble gentleman in the tone of his remarks, and was good enough to guarantee that the measure would do no such thing. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker now brings out the same point and adduces the opinion of an official of experience to similar effect. His Excellency roundly tells him that "he greatly regretted that any one in the position of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker should have spoken of the lower branches of the administration of justice in the presidency or of the police arrangements in such a way he did in saying that restrictive enactments in this country would necessarily lead to extortion and oppression." Let it be kept in mind that Mr. Tucker has spent the whole of his official life in the interior of the country and that the Governor has not been in Bombay for fully three years, and then, we shall have some means of judging of the statement of the councillor and his contradiction by the Governor. The Bombay Association in their petition against the bill have adduced several instances culled out from the records of the courts in which the Act has been made the means of oppression and annoyance to the dealers—and the Hon'ble Col. Marriott explains these away by stating, that the courts in the several cases specified must have acted on the evidence before them. Doubtless there is no gainsaying this point—but what the Association contend for is, that evidence which is considered sufficient by the subordinate officials without any experience is condemned by the higher tribunals with the warrant of experience,—and before the latter could interfere with any effect the mischief runs its round caused by the decisions of the former. The Hon'ble the Governor spoke of the testimony of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce "that the greatest benefit has been derived from the legislation of 1863." We are not sure what may be the warrant of His Excellency for this unqualified assertion—but the Governor-General of India in Council in writing last year to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to ascertain its views on the subject thus adduces the experience of Bombay in his reference,—"the Bombay Chamber of Commerce though *apparently* admitting the improvement in the quality of Indian cotton has expressed doubts whether it is attributable to the direct operation of the Cotton Frauds Act and the Madras Chamber is opposed to the extension of the measure to [its own] presidency." Altogether it appears to us that the action of Government in this matter is fraught with grave responsibility. The public have no guarantee that this measure has been founded on deliberate conviction or thorough investigation. The Legislative Councils of the presidency towns are now on their trial, and so far as our own presidency is concerned, we are constrained to say that its action has but served to confirm the vaticinations of those who predicted that these bodies, far from adapting their labours to the needs of their respective divisions would sometimes only play at legislative experiments.

THERE is a shop in Paris for the sale of what is generally known as Australian beef, and which rejoices in the denomination of "le viande de meat." "La viande de meat" is extensively advertised on the walls of the capital, and as the new War Minister, General Lebœuf, proposes to start a new military paper, he is strongly recommended to give it the title "Of Meat."—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Sept. 11.

THE Empress of the French, who has to some degree taken the sea service under her protection, has made a present of a choice library to Admiral Jurien de la Graviere's squadron, which had the honour of conveying Her Majesty to Corsica. The Bonapartes have never been popular with the French Navy, but Her Majesty has won her way to Jack's heart by more than one kind speech.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Sept. 11.

LADY BYRON'S FAMILY AND Mrs. STOWE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your number of September 3 you say that Mrs. Stowe is not a flagrant offender against proprieties, because my sister and I are supposed to have intended to publish correspondence relating to Lord and Lady Byron's conjugal differences.

Now, supposing Mrs. Stowe's narrative to have been really a "true story," and that we had meant to reveal the whole of our grandmother's history, I do not see what defence that is to Mrs. Stowe against the charge of repeating what was told her in a "private, confidential conversation."

But it is not true that Lady Anne Blunt and I ever intended to publish correspondence of the nature mentioned. About three years ago a manuscript in Lady Noel Byron's handwriting was found among her papers, giving an account of some circumstances connected with her marriage, and apparently intended for publication after her death; but as this seemed not quite certain, no decision as to its publication was come to. In the event of a memoir being written, this manuscript might, perhaps, be included, but hitherto it has not been proposed to publish any other matter about her separation.

This statement in Lady Byron's own handwriting does not contain any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her, and Mrs. Stowe's story of the separation is inconsistent with what I have seen in various letters, &c., of Lady Byron's.

Lady Byron says in her own statement that before being published it ought to be submitted to some person who had read through the consumed Byron memoirs, so as to secure the correction of any misstatements. I cannot see that Messrs. Wharton and Fords make no charge of material inaccuracy against Mrs. Stowe; I believe they meant to assert the inaccuracy of the whole article. I, for one, cannot allow that Mrs. Stowe's statement is substantially correct (according to your inference and that of one or two other newspapers).

Requesting the favour of the insertion of my explanation in your valuable journal, I remain, your obedient servant,

WENTWORTH.

Boulogne, Sept. 7, 1869.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN WILL.

WE always thought the will, with the reading of which Lord Lytton's play of *Money* begins, was an admirable example of a testator's eccentricity; but the truism that fact is stranger than fiction has received a fresh illustration, in the will of a Dr. Dunlop, formerly a member of the legislature for Upper Canada. He commences his testament with the usual formula, and after disposing of his real estate in a very business-like way, he bequeaths "the property of Gairbraid to my sisters Helen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister, who (may God help him) she henpecks; the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid, and not market-rife." Further on he leaves his "silver tankard to the eldest son of old John. I would have left it to old John himself, but he would have melted it down to make temperance medals, and that would have been a sacrilege. However, I leave him my big horn snuff-box—he can only make temperance horn spoons out of that. I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-great-grandmother, Betsey Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit as she does of the letter she will be a much better Christian than she is. I leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery and Radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother-in-law, Allan, my punch-bowl, as he is a big gaucy man, and likely to do credit to it. I leave to Parson Chevassie my big silver snuff-box I got from the Simcoe Militia as a small token of my gratitude to him for taking my sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would have taken. I leave to John Caddell a silver tea-pot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew because he has been jingling wally, that he may learn to read with them. I leave my silver cup, with the sovereign in the bottom of it to my sister Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore necessarily given to horning; and also my grandmother's snuff-box as it looks decent to see an old maid taking snuff." The extract is copied from the *Toronto Globe*. No doubt old Dr. Dunlop was a very sensible old fellow—and his relations think so.—*Once a Week*.

SHAM FIGHT AT ALDERSHOT.

(*The Times*, Sept. 10.)

THOUGH the season for "flying columns" is over at Aldershot and their attraction has yielded place in the minds of most of the Generals to that of partridges on the wing, the series of sham-fights interrupted last week was recommenced on Wednesday. The general plan was that an inferior force should hold Cæsar's Camp as long as it could against an attack from the camp of Aldershot and, when forced to retire, fall back upon the best position it could take up. There appears to have been no thought of the defenders fine of communication nor any idea of where he came from, nor yet what was to become of him when beaten. Neither was it named as part of a greater body, so that on the whole its business on the held was limited by the great Roman was left doubtful. Strategy, the greater of the two divisions of the art of war, was wholly ignored. There is no reason to find fault with the omission, for the practice of tactics, is quite enough for the present. Much yet remains to be learnt in the minor details of war. By all means let the troops at Aldershots begin quietly, only it must not be forgotten that the first essential in war is to bring a superior force into the presence of the enemy without too much fatigue, and with the requisite auxiliaries for the supply of provisions and ammunition.

Major-General Lysons, C.B., was directed to march from the camp at 9 o'clock and take up a position on the heights called Cæsar's Camp. His force was only one brigade, with a squadron of cavalry and three guns. He had under his orders the 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, commanded by Colonel Cooper; the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, under Colonel Hamilton; the 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers under Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. S. Mostyn, and the 1st Battalion 25th King's Own Borderers. His cavalry was one squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards; and the three guns, half of Smith' Battery, Royal Artillery, were under charge of Lieutenant Nolan, Royal Artillery. In order that no assistance should be wanting for the defence of his position, a detachment of B troop, Royal Engineer train, commanded by Lieutenant Watkin, R.E., was added to his force, and provided with one waggon and five carts, carrying 400 picks and the same number of shovels. A small detachment of Royal Engineers, under Lieutenant Reid, R.E., also accompanied General Lysons' command to help in setting the infantry to their work of digging in scientific fashion.

Sir James Scarlett himself took command of the attacking troops. They were the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, and their detail was as follows:—

2nd Brigade, commanded by Colonel Elrington of the Rifle Brigade.—2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Werge; 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell; 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; the 67th Regiment, Colonel Thomas; and the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate.

3rd Brigade, commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, 3rd Foot.—2nd Battalion 3rd, the Buffs, the 35th Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Colonel Elrington's battalion of the 60th Rifles belonged originally to this brigade but was added to the 2nd Brigade.

With the attacking force marched also the rest of the 7th Dragoon Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, and the Inniskillings, led by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, who performed more than one curious feat in the course of the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Tod Brown, R.H.A., with his battery of Royal Horse Artillery, accompanied the cavalry, and was the senior officer present with this dashing body of horsemen. Addington's battery and half of Smith's battery Royal Artillery formed the field artillery destined to work with the infantry of the army from the huts.

The name of Cæsar's Camp is familiar to all readers of our military intelligence, but not every one knows the position. If our readers will lay their right hands on a table with the fingers opened out from each other as far as they will go, and imagine the first finger to be rather thicker than the thumb and middle finger, they will have a very fair representation of the three ridges included in Wednesday's battle. The thumb will be Beacon-hill, the first finger will represent Bricksbury-hill, with Cæsar's Camp at the end of it, just before it descends steeply towards the plain. The middle finger will be Hungry-hill, and the fingers will point to the camp of Aldershot. The two ridges on the left are at their highest points nearly equal in elevation, 600ft. Hungry-hill is 50ft. lower. Cæsar's Camp is within easy range of its neighbours on the right and left. The conditions for the defenders being a force too small to occupy all three hills and an inferior number of guns, it is perfectly clear that Cæsar's Camp was, under the circumstances, an untenable position because it can be taken in flank and in reverse on both sides, and at a short range. No intrenchments possible to be constructed in a short time will conceal men so situated.

The guns of the defenders had, however, on Wednesday, one very great advantage—so great that it is hard to overestimate it. The Artillery officers were able to ascertain accurately the range of the enemy. If the range be short—say 800 or 1,000 yards—it may be guessed pretty nearly. Beyond that distance no man can tell what elevation he is to give his guns nor how to calculate the time of burning for his fuses. To obviate this difficulty Lieutenant Nolan, R.A., has devised an instrument which has been tested several times, and bids fair to prove a most important aid to the service of artillery. It is possible to ascertain the range with one of these units, but a pair should always be used if possible. Lieutenant Nolan has had the good sense to adhere to plain English and call the instruments "range finders." A range finder consists, roughly speaking, of two telescopes crossing each other at right angles, and fixed to the gun by means of a perpendicular bar. Two guns in a battery being provided with such instruments are laid upon any object the distance of which is required more accurately than through the main telescopes of the range finders. The smaller cross telescopes are then laid upon each other, their ends being provided with white circles to render the operation easier. An index arm on each of them points to a number marked on a scale. These numbers are very simple, no degrees or minutes to be read, only a number—simpler than those of the tangent scale. The non-commissioned officers call out the numbers they have read, and meanwhile the distance between the guns is measured with a tape. An officer or instructed man of any rank holds in his hand a cylinder or roller in three parts, the top and bottom divisions being able to revolve on an axis fixed through the centre, one. All calculations have been made before this roller was constructed, and their results are marked upon it. Three numbers have been called; a number at each gun and the length of tape. One end of the roller is turned till a line upon it, crossed by the word "tape," is made to point directly to a number on the centre part, being that called as the distance measured by the tape. On the other moveable part of the roller is a figure representing a gun. This is brought round so as to point to a number on the centre, being that called out at either of the guns. Then the number called at the other gun is found in a circle of red figures marked on the roller, and the eye is carried along a line drawn from this to another circle where the range is pointed out, and above this again are the tenths of inches for the fuse to be set at. Though difficult to describe without a model or drawing, there is no difficulty whatever in working the apparatus. Any man who is intelligent enough to lay a gun can find distances by the range finder. On the 19th of May, 1869, the instrument was tried at Shoeburyness, the distance of a mounted man being taken 16 times at different distances, from 865 to 3,452 yards. The greatest error made was at 3,380 yards, and then only 20 yards short. We need scarcely say that, when tried at Dartmoor, the gun provided with Nolan's apparatus surpassed those which had to fire trial shots, and then guess the range, for it is not easy to judge how far over or short a projectile has struck. When a position had been chosen for artillery the distance of an enemy can be taken in about a minute and a half, and if there is time to spare the range of ten observed objects which must be passed by the advancing force can be accurately told and leisurely noted down in 20 minutes. On Wednesday the defenders of Cæsar's Camp had half an hour's start, and that was sufficient to take many ranges, though the operation was carried out in a very leisurely manner. A red-coated cavalry regiment was seen parading at the West Cavalry Barracks, tall men, on tall horses—all the easier to hit. The range found was 2,035 yards—a very practicable distance for rifled field guns. Points in roads, corners of plantations, marks in fences, all were readily observed, and the enemy actually passed some of them afterwards.

About 10-20 A.M. the cavalry were seen to move off parade, and it was apparent that the advance had been begun. Soon after the enemy's head-quarter staff was observed coming out into view round the Royal Pavilion within easy range. Presently, about 10-40, watchful officers cried out that the cavalry were sweeping round in the valley to turn the left flank. Not a few saddles would have been emptied during that march, for the troopers little knew that the range of points by which they rode had been taken. A clump of trees 1,830 yards distant would have concealed the dying agonies of many a stout dragoon, struck down as he was passing the fatal corner. But the horsemen rode on over clay cart ridges unmoved, in the bliss of ignorance. And now appeared in the valley, right under Cæsar's Camp, a column of red infantry, range only 900 yards, and numerous quickly moving, scattered dark figures showed that the Rifles were advancing in skirmishing order. One gun was despatched by General Lysons to the left of Cæsar's Camp, with directions to check the enemy. One gun should never be detached, but what is a general to do when he possesses only three in all? The cavalry swept on, little recking of the shells from above, and directed their course towards Beacon-hill, accompanied by Tod Brown's battery of Horse Artillery.

In spite of this attack towards the left it was certain that no general would ignore the shelter of Hungry-hill, and the enemy might get in rear of the whole position without being discovered. So General Lysons drew back his force slowly, sending two guns to protect his right flank in its movement. Nor was he at all too soon, for the Rifles, who had advanced splendidly round Hungry-hill, working like hounds among the furze bushes and broken ground began to show themselves, and Lieutenant Nolan's two guns were soon engaged with nine pieces of the enemy. As they came up we heard the non-commissioned officers of Nolan's guns crying out sharply, "Distance, thirty-four and three-quarters! Sixty-seven, Eighty-one! One thousand one hundred and ten, sir!" All in vain, the best shooting of three guns cannot resist nine. The whole of the enemy's second brigade was marching along Hungry-hill, the third brigade was turning the left, and even beginning to scale the hill where the defenders stood. The Horse Artillery and cavalry were already on Beacon-hill. Nothing was left but to retire, and the retreat began in earnest. It was manifest that Lysons' brigade would effect its retirement without interruption, and the interest began to concentrate itself on the rear of the position, where was visible a low gray horizontal line, with black dots behind it—a line of intrenchments and the shakoes of its defenders. Also to the right, as one looked back—on Hungry-hill—the red-coated Dragoons with brass helmets, and the jackets of the Horse Artillery; but the infantry lay quietly in their trenches, and there was striking indecision in the movements of the bravely attired horsemen. Galloping towards the dotted line it became clear that the Engineers had been at work strengthening a position for the final stand, and the detachments from the infantry regiments had worked well and strongly, for a right good breastwork had been thrown up in about 45 minutes. The right of the breastwork rested on a hollow road which was barricaded, and had defensible banks lined with infantry. In the rear was a wood, and the road was barricaded again where it entered among the trees. Barricaded also was a cross road coming in from the right. The left of the breastwork was thrown back and rested on the brow of Bricksbury-hill. A small force of infantry stood opposite the only gap through which cavalry and guns could pass a steep bank between the left rear of the position and Beacon-hill. The position was good. The strength of the cavalry and guns on the right of Lysons' retiring column thought showed that they belonged to the enemy, but their movements, so confused and erratic, their advances and retirements, the silence of the guns, so well placed to enfilade the intrenchment, —what could it all mean?

Using the privilege of a neutral we passed through the gap and reached the mounted men only to hear an argument as to whether certain lines coming from the direction of Cæsar's Camp were friends or foes. What could they be, turning their backs on the first held positions, but the defenders retiring? But the Cavalry officers did not even know who held the line of intrenchment. After much talking, the guns unlimbered and began to fire—not on the trenches, but on the infantry from Cæsar's Camp. A cavalry officer rode forward to reconnoitre and returned, exclaiming "We are firing into our own people." So the Horse Artillery ceased firing until Nolan's guns came up within the new position and opened upon them. There was a smart artillery duel, and just then the pattering shots of skirmishers approaching the position in front showed that the enemy's infantry were attacking in front; but the reply from the trenches was a roar of musketry. No troops could advance against it and live. Yet we regret to say that not only infantry, but guns stood there within short rifle range, firing at the breastwork. It was not the fault of the gunners, for they knew they had no business there. It was simply the old system of tactics—artillery to the front with the skirmishers; good enough for Brown Bess and 6-pounder smoothbores—entirely fatal since the introduction of modern arms.

Then came a pressing on of the cavalry and Horse Artillery from Beacon-hill; a bank was thrown down, and through its broken remains came, *mirabile dictu*, teams of horses with guns, unlimbering within 200 yards of a line of infantry, and firing in their faces. Crowded, broken, and struggling the Dragoons poured through. They rushed savagely at the infantry, received the awful fire of the Sniders, and, sheering off, charged in loose order along the rear of the position. The Engineers lined the hollow road, and, seeing the cavalry coming, ran to the other side of it, plied them with a fierce fire, which turned them from the right rear corner of the position, with its barricades along the hollow road towards the front. But the barricade checked them again, and the cavalry and the infantry on the right gave them one more to know what the sound of firing is from —breechloaders. Balaklava was nothing to this charge, which would have been positively insane but that the cavalry had decided for themselves that the left of the infantry in the position ought to have withered away under the fire of the Horse Artillery, and might, therefore, be considered as having disappeared. Thus was shown how not to do it—to expect good from the new sham-fights unless there is some appeal other than the opinion of the combatants at the moment when, heated by opposition, and determined if possible to win, the real spirit of battle begins to blaze up in their faces. Just at this time the 3rd Brigade, which had marched along the valley to their own right of Cæsar's Camp, had crowned the hill only to see Lysons' Brigade returning, and then, dipping down out of sight again, appeared on the left of the intrenchment. There was no hope for the defenders, the trumpets and bugles sang out "Cease firing," and the day ended with a march past on the way home.

The commencement of the battle was cool and scientific, the Second and Third Brigades advanced with great care and steadiness. The defenders rapidly made for themselves a good position, which became untenable when the Horse Artillery opened fire from Beacon-hill. The artillery of the attacking party were excellently handled at first, and took up capital positions, but they had no business among the skirmishers, or what is the use of their long range? It is ruin to bring teams of horses under infantry fire with breechloaders. It is simply to disable the whole battery, for how can it advance or manœuvre without horses, even if the gunners are to be sacrificed without mercy? Besides, their fire is far more efficacious at 800 or 1,000 yards than it can possibly be with the Sniders bellowing in the face of the gunners. The attacking infantry did not perceive the breastwork till they were 400 or 500 yards from it. They then did exactly what caused the Austrians to lose fight after fight with heavy loss. They attacked in front, they themselves being perfectly exposed, their enemy blowing only their caps. And then what is to be said of that cavalry charge but that it could not possibly have occurred in the presence of responsible referees? Such judges there must be, or we shall have some terrible accident occurring among these wild horsemen or their enemy. The blood is apt to mount to the brain when a line of infantry professes to stand the shock of our British cavaliers.

The confusion in the minds of the cavalry at first about friend and foe may perhaps be explained by the circumstance that a very gallant officer leading a very splendid cavalry regiment had marched through Farnham to the rear of the second position, was admitted through the barricade, reported himself to Colonel Hamilton in command there, was ordered by him to proceed to Beacon-hill and guard it as best he might, and all the while he belonged to Colonel Hamilton's enemy. What the confusion must have been when the rest of the cavalry arrived there, and how soon the mistake was discovered, it is hard to surmise, but the accident points to the necessity of distinguishing between the combatants by some difference in dress, such as forage caps to be worn by one side, full-dress caps by the other. And it is certain that there must be judges appointed and that the artillery must be made more independent in its action, for so alone can full use be made of rifled guns and breechloading smallarms at the same time.

LORD BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have waited in expectation of a categorical denial of the horrible charge brought by Mrs. Beecher Stowe against Lord Byron and his sister, on the alleged authority of the late Lady Byron. Such denial has been only indirectly given by the letter of Messrs. Wharton and Fords in your impression of yesterday. That letter is sufficient to prove that Lady Byron never contemplated the use made of her name, and that her descendants and representatives disclaim any countenance of Mrs. B. Stowe's article; but it does not specifically meet Mrs. Stowe's allegation that Lady Byron in conversing with her 13 years ago affirmed the charge now before us. It remains open, therefore, to a scandal-loving world to credit the calumny through the advantage of this flaw, involuntary, I believe, in the answer produced against it. My object in addressing you is to supply that deficiency by proving that what is now stated on Lady Byron's supposed authority is at variance in all respects with what she stated immediately after the separation, when everything was fresh in her memory in relation to the time during which, according to Mrs. B. Stowe, she believed that Byron and his sister were living together in guilt. I publish this evidence with reluctance, but in obedience to that higher obligation of justice to the voiceless and defenceless dead which bids me break through a reserve that otherwise I should have held sacred. The Lady Byron of 1818 would, I am certain, have sanctioned my doing so had she foreseen the present unparalleled occasion, and the bar that the conditions of her will present (as I infer from Messrs. Wharton and Fords' letter) against any fuller communication. Calumnies such as the present sink deep and with rapidity into the public mind, and are not easily eradicated. The fame of one of our greatest poets, and that of the kindest, and truest, and most constant friend that Byron ever had, is at stake; and it will not do to wait for revelations from the fountain-head, which are not promised, and possibly may never reach us.

The late Lady Anne Barnard, who died in 1825, a contemporary and friend of Burke, Windham, Dundas, and a host of the wise and good of that generation, and remembered in letters as the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," had known the late Lady Byron from infancy, and took a warm interest in her, holding Lord Byron in corresponding repugnance, not to say prejudice, in consequence of what she believed to be his harsh and cruel treatment of her young friend. I transcribe the following passages, and a letter from Lady Byron herself (written in 1818) from *ricordi*, or private family memoirs, in Lady Anne's autograph, now before me. I include the letter because, although treating only in general terms of the matter and the causes of the separation, it affords collateral evidence bearing strictly upon the point of the credibility of the charge now in question:—

"The separation of Lord and Lady Byron astonished the world, which believed him a reformed man and his wife happy, and a peculiar man as to his requirements. He had written nothing that appeared after his marriage till the famous 'Fare thee well,' which had the power of compelling those to pity the writer who were not well aware that he was not the unhappy person he affected to be. Lady Byron's misery was whispered soon after her marriage, and his ill-usage; but no word transpired, no sign escaped from her. She gave birth shortly to a daughter, and when she went as usual after she was recovered on a visit to her father's, taking her little Ada with her, no one knew that it was to return to her lord no more. At that period a severe fit of illness had confined me to bed for two months. I heard of Lady Byron's distress; of the pains he took to give a harsh impression of her character to the world. I wrote to her, and entreated her to come and let me see and hear her, if she conceived my sympathy or counsel could be any comfort to her. She came—but what a tale was unfolded by this interesting young creature who had so fondly hoped to have made a young man of genius and romance (as she supposed) happy! They had not been an hour in the carriage which conveyed them from the church when, breaking into a malignant sneer, 'Oh! what a dupe you have been to your imagination. How is it possible a woman of your sense could form the wild hops of reforming *me*? Many are the tears you will have to shed ere that plan is accomplished. It is enough for me that you are my wife for me to hate you; if you were the wife of any other man I own you might have charms,' &c. I, who listened, was astonished. 'How could you go on after this, said I, 'my dear?' 'Why did you not return to your father's?' 'Because I had not a conception he was in earnest; because I reckoned it a bad jest, and told him so,—that my opinions of him were very different from his of himself, otherwise he would not find me by his side. He laughed it over when he saw me appear hurt, and I forgot what had passed till forced to remember it. I believe he was pleased with me, too, for a little while. I suppose it had escaped his memory that I was his wife.' But she described the happiness they enjoyed to have been unequal and perturbed. Her situation in a short time might have entitled her to some tenderness, but she made no claim on him for any. He sometimes reproached her for the motive that had induced her to marry him—all was 'vanity, the vanity of Miss Milbanke carrying the point of reforming Lord Byron! He always know *her* inducements; her pride shut her eyes to *his*; *he* wished to build up his character and his fortunes; both were somewhat deranged; she had a high name and would have a fortune worth his attention,—let her look to that for *his* motives!' 'O, Byron, Byron,' she said, 'how you desolate me!' He would then accuse himself of being mad, and throw himself on the ground in a frenzy, which she believed was affected, to terrify her. She would then by an appeal to his better feelings, which at that time never failed to meet with the quickest consideration, I could find by some involuntary disclosure, that all was not right. Afterwards, when her principles both with respect to her conduct and her husband had undergone the severest scrutiny, precipice on which she stood, and kept his distance as far as possible. He returned in the evening from the haunts of sin, where he made her understand he had been, and would say, 'Now, Lady Byron, am I not a wretch?' said I, 'and had he no moments of remorse?' 'Sometimes he appeared to have them. One night, coming home from one of his lawless parties, he saw me so indignantly collected, and bearing all with such a determined calmness, that a rush of remorse seemed to come over him; he called himself a monster, though his sister was present, and threw himself in agony at my feet. "I could not—no—I could not forgive him such injuries. He had lost me for ever!" Astonished at this return of virtue, as he says, I believe, fell over his face, and I said, "Byron, all is forgotten; never, never shall you hear of it more!" He started up, and, folding his arms while he looked at me, burst into laughter. "What do you mean?" said I. "Only a philosophical experiment, that's all," said he; "I wished to ascertain the value of your resolutions." I need not say more of this prince of duplicity, except that he would swore his methods of rendering her wretched, even to the last. When her lovely little child was born, and it was laid beside its mother on the bed, and he was informed 'he might see his daughter,' after gazing at it with an exulting smile, this was the ejaculation that broke from him, 'Oh! what an implement of torture have I acquired in you!' Such he rendered it by his eyes and manner, keeping her in a perpetual alarm for its safety when in his presence. All this reads madder than I believe he was; but she had not then made up her mind to disbelieve his pretended insanity, and conceived it best to intrust her secret with the excellent Dr. Baillie, telling him all that seemed to regard the state of her husband's mind, and letting his advice regulate her conduct. Baillie doubted of his derangement, but, as he did not reckon his own opinion infallible, he wished her to take precautions as if her husband was so. He recommended her going to the country, but to give him no suspicion of her intentions of remaining there, and for a short time to show no coldness in her letters till she could better ascertain his state. She went—regretting, as she told me, to wear any semblance but the truth. A short time disclosed the story to the world. He acted the part of a man driven to despair by her inflexible resentment and by the arts of a governess (once a servant in the family) who hated him. "I will give you," proceeds Lady Anne, "a few paragraphs transcribed from one of Lady Byron's own letters to me. It is sorrowful to think that in a very little time this young and amiable creature, wise, patient, and feeling, will have her character mistaken by every one who reads Byron's works. To rescue her from this I preserved her letters, and when she afterwards expressed a fear that anything of her writing should ever fall into hands to injure him (I suppose she meant by publication) I safely assured her that she might be satisfied. But here this letter shall be placed, a sacred record in her favour, unknown to herself:—

"'I am a very incompetent judge of the impression which the last canto of *Childe Harold* may produce on the minds of indifferent readers. It contains the usual trace of a conscience restlessly awake, though his object has been too long to aggravate its burden, as if it could thus be oppressed into eternal stupor. I will hope, as you do, that it survives for his ultimate good. It was the acuteness of his remorse, impenitent in its character, which so long seemed to demand from my compassion to spare every semblance of reproach, every look of grief, which might have said to his conscience, "You have made me wretched." I am decidly of opinion that he is responsible. He has wished to be thought partially deranged, or on the brink of it, to perplex observers and prevent them from tracing effects to their real causes through all the intricacies of his conduct. I was, as I told you, at one time the dupe of his acted insanity, and clung to the former delusions in regard to the motives that concerned me personally till the whole system was laid bare. He is the absolute monarch of words, and uses them, as Buonaparte did lives, for conquest, without more regard to their intrinsic value, considering them only as ciphers which must derive all their import from the situation in which he places them and the ends to which he adapts them with such consummate skill. Why, then, you will say, does he not employ them to give a better colour to his own character? Because he is too good an actor to over-act, or to assume a moral garb which it would be easy to strip off. In regard to his poetry egotism is the vital principle of his imagination, which it is difficult for him to kindle on any subject with which his own character and interests are not identified; but by the introduction of fictitious incidents, by change of scene or time, he has enveloped his poetical disclosures in a system impenetrable except to a very few, and his constant desire of creating a sensation makes him not averse to be the object of wonder and curiosity, even though accompanied by some dark and vague suspicions. Nothing has contributed more to the misunderstanding of his real character than the lonely grandeur in which he shrouds it, and his affectation of being above mankind, when he exists almost in their voice. The romance of his sentiments is another feature of this mask of state. I know no one more habitually destitute of that enthusiasm he so beautifully expresses, and to which he can work up his fancy chiefly by contagion. I had heard he was the best of brothers, the most generous of friends, and I thought such feelings only required to be warmed and cherished into more diffusive benevolence. Though these opinions are eradicated, and could never return but with the decay of my memory, you will not wonder if there are still moments when the association of feelings which arose from them soften and sadden my thoughts. But I have not thanked you, dearest Lady Anne, for your kindness in regard to a principal object—that of rectifying false impressions. I trust you understand my wishes, which never were to injure Lord Byron in any way; for, though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend; and it was from considering myself as such that I silenced the accusations by which my own conduct might have been more fully justified. It is not necessary to speak ill of his heart in general; it is sufficient that to me it was hard and impenetrable—that my own must have been broken before his could have been touched. I would rather represent this as *my* misfortune than as *his* guilt; but, surely, that misfortune is not to be made my crime! Such are my feelings; you will judge how to act. His allusions to me in *Childe Harold* are cruel and cold, but with such a semblance as to make *me* appear so, and to attract all sympathy to himself. It is said in this poem that hatred of him will be taught as a lesson to his child. I might appeal to all who have ever heard me speak to him, and still more to my own heart, to witness that there has been no moment when I have remembered injury otherwise than affectionately and sorrowfully. It is not my duty to give way to hopeless and wholly unrequited affection; but, so long as I live, my chief struggle will probably be not to remember him too kindly. I do not seek the sympathy of the world, but I wish to be known by those whose opinion is valuable and whose kindness is dear to me. Among such, my dear Lady Anne, you will ever be remembered by your truly affectionate

"'A. BYRON.'"

It is the province of your readers and of the world at large to judge between the two testimonies now before them—Lady Byron's in 1816, and 1818, and that put forward in 1869 by Mrs. B. Stowe, as communicated by Lady Byron 13 years ago. In the face of the evidence now given, positive, negative, and circumstantial, there can be but two alternatives, in the case,—either Mrs. B. Stowe must have entirely misunderstood Lady Byron,